UMENTS.

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FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1841.

RELIGIOUS.

CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

NO. 30 .-- VOL. XXVI.

Messrs Editors,—The Troy Presbytery at its cent session in Hoosic Falls adopted the followstatement and resolutions in relation to the

STATEMENT OF DOCTRINE.

progress of human investigation it not happens, that truth and error are so ted, that the work of distinction becomes

mas system as a subtle conbination of truth and session is a subtle conbination of truth and so. Any partial prevalence that it may have truth is made most prominent, the whole asteroid is subtle competent, the whole asteroid will as signally mark its defects. The sestion of a rational and voluntary agent. Hence, while competent, they may fail of this effect, owing to the one without in your the other, becomes a duty with every dejut and honest inquirer. This is what your natitee propose to undertake; and for this posse it will be sufficient to answer the two lawing questions: 1st, What is the controvertage in this question? 2d, What is truth in retain that point? Let us take up these quescases in the above order.

In the first place, What is the controverted opint in this question? 2d, What is the controverted opint in this question? 2d, What is truth in retain the above order.

In the first place, What is the controverted opint in this question? 2d, What is the controverted opint in this question? 2d, What is truth in retain the above order.

In the first place, while competent, they may fail of this effect, owing to the non-application, and not any fault in the provisions themselves. Before therefore this argument is entitled to the least weight, it must be proved, that some believers, or all, fully appropriate these provisions in the present life. This being done, then all is clear. This has never yet been done; but it has been lately assumed, as if it were an undisputed truth. The main argument of President Mahan on "Perfection" is embarrassed with this very fallacy.

(c) Again in support of this scheme, much use has been made of the commands, promises and pray-

of these points, is to make a false issue; the appearance of a question without Some, or all of these points, form a scheme of "Christian Perfection;" but do not invest it with any peculiar they involve no new sentiment dif-ground taken by the great body of hristians in every age. It cannot be that their advocacy has led to the va-fearful solicitudes of learned and pious gard to the truth and tendency of this therefore be fraught with some What is that element? The asserristian men do attain in some cases, esent life, to a state of perfect holiading sin in every form, and that for an seriod they remain in this state. This quires a moment's analysis, that it may fer, nor gain, by an ambiguous use of

we state it in a syllogistic form. It would whatever is attainable in this life is ac-ttained in this life; a state of perfect hottainable in this life; therefore it is ac-

every discriminating mind, that this reasoning takes for granted a false premis; and aithough conformable to the rules of logic, it is liable to prove an untruth; it confounds the broad distinction between what is merely possible and what is

(b.) Again it is urged in defence of this system. (b.) Again it is urged in defence of this system, that the gospel contains adequate provisions for the perfect sanctification of believers in this life, and therefore, some believers are thus sanctified. The logical formula will place this reasoning in its true light. It would stand thus: whatever is possible by the provisions of the gospel in this life, will take place in this life; the perfect sanctification of some believers in this life is possible by these provisions; therefore it will actually take in progress of minimal investigation it not appears, that truth and error are so ted, that the work of distinction becomes is pensable, as that of refutation. In this grow is always the most dangerous, not only to it is least likely to be perceived, but, befrom its relation it is liable to share in that sence, which the mind is accustomed to associatively to our perceptions, the same as the but the moment this unnatural union of retelements is sundered, both assume their curve and peculiar marks.

The prefection is the present state of opinion, in some section the church, relative to the doctrine of the system are false, it would be difficult to system are false, it would be difficult to the doctrine of the church, relative to the doctrine of the church of the c

the first place, What is the controverted what is the real issue?

(c.) Again in support of this scheme, much use has been made of the commands, promises and prayters recorded in the Bible.

(c.) Again in support of this scheme, much use has been made of the commands, it will be sufficient to say, that, although the Bible does command a state of perfectly holy; ther men are under obligations to be thus of twhether, as moral agents, such a state an a possible state; not whether the Gostem is competent to secure actual perfect holiness, if its entire resources be applied.

So also the argument based on me period of their history. But does it follow that because she believers are to be perfectly sanctified at sometime and place of this perfect sanctification? Let a promise be adduced, if it can be, that fiase the period of their history. But the believer is a period of their history will be accomplished in some period of their history. But does it follow that because we helievers are to be perfectly sanctified at sometime and place of this perfect sanctification? Let a promise be adduced, if it can be, that fiase the period of this event to the present life. The Divine an promises, like the provisions of the gospel, are consistent of the sevent to the present life of a community of the argument is apparent, in that it is fallacy of the argument is apparent, in that it is fallacy of the argument is apparent, in that it is fallacy of the argument is apparent, in that of the argument is apparent, in the processive and progressive stages, and fixes no successive and schools, that they may be instructed in Christian truth and taught to read the word of God? What is the missionary and what are the Committee to do in such a case? There is no missionary on the proportiative acts on the part of the believer. Hence the fallacy of the argument is apparent, in that it is fallacy of the argument is apparent, in that it is fallacy of the argument is apparent, in that it is fallacy of the argument is apparent, in that of the committee to the mission, which was before inadequate to make the committee to the mission, which was before inadequate to meet the mission, which was before inadequate to meet provise engagements. Shall the mission of the mission, which was before inadequate to meet provise engagements. Shall the mission of the decidence, which is the caches, but if they attempt to establish and support a school, they exceed the sum allowed to make the mission, which was before inadequate to meet the mission, which was before inadequate to meet provise engagements. Shall the mission which w

to for a period more or less indennite vocate of Pericetion responds—that some believers are perfectly sanctified in the present life. These and kindred facts we offer, to prove this ence a Christian in this state may rene of imperfect sanctification. Such a latin connection? If we admit the one, must we other light, than that of a system, totally discontinuously discontinuously and think, that, however sincere such persons may be, they labor under a most dangerous delusion. With them we have no controversy, our controversy, our controversy is with their system. It appears to us in no other light, than that of a system, totally discontinuously discontinuously and the same answer. one of imperiect sanctification. Such a foot would be apostacy from perfect to holiness, and might be succeeded by a the former state. These relapses and as may be of an indefinite number, for they no necessary limitation, but the life of all the Christians of Thessalonica? Has the will of God but here the province of God but here th als. They are not however, to be with that theory of moral action, heaven? Has every believer, who has hungered and thirsted after righteousness, attained to sinless and thirsted after righteousness, attained to sinless perfection in this life? Did not Paul most fervently pray for the saivation of Israel; and have not thousands of Jews since died in their sins? Did he not pray that the thorn in his flesh might be removed, and was it removed? The grand mistake in this reasoning is, that it fixes what the nature and terms of prayer do not fix; i. e. the time when and the place where, the sought blessing shall be obtained. Applied as evidence to any shall be obtained. Applied as evidence to an the second place it is proposed to inquire believer, who claims to be wholly sanctified, it would prove his sanctified as evidence to any believer, who claims to be wholly sanctified, it would prove his sanctified as evidence to any believer, who claims to be wholly sanctified, it would prove his sanctified as evidence to any believer, who claims to be wholly sanctified, it would prove his sanctified as evidence to any believer, who claims to be wholly sanctified, it would prove his sanctified as evidence to any believer, who claims to be wholly sanctified, it would prove his sanctified, as that the purpose of proof less with the statement. He become direct his proof to the very thing and not to something else. It is easy to question by starting one proposition and another. If the proposition in debate be another. If the proposition in debate be another discussion is at an end—the doc"Christian Perfection" must then be ac"There is a vast abyss between the facts and the conclusion, which the utmost incenuity is unable

r logical rights, and inquire— has the yet been proved? This question intely of subordinate ones, a brief allument to remark, that a variety of proof-texts has been summoned to the service of this system. A critical moned to the service of this system. A critical moned to the service of this system. A critical examination of all these is inconsistent with the limits of the present statement. It will be sufficient to advert to the false principles of interpretation, to which they have been subjected. These state it in a syllogistic form. It would whatever is attainable. tation, to which they have been subjected. These are three in number. (I) The first consists in a misapplication of passages; as when Paul says, "I take you to record this day, that I am free from the blood of all men "-or when Zacharias and Elizabeth are spoken of, as "walking in all the com-mandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless."

in an absolute and unrestricted sense, where evidently they are designed to have only a qualified sense. This error may perhaps be best illustrated by a single passage. Take that remarkable saying of the Apostle John: "Whosoever is born of God, doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin because he is born of God." Stronger language, or a better prooftext cannot well be conceived. In an unrestricted sense, it affirms not only that every regenerated man is sinless, but an impossibility that he ed sense, it affirms not only that every regenerated man is sinless, but an impossibility that he should be otherwise; it dislodges all sin and moral agency from a converted mind, at a single blow. What will the advocate of "Perfection" do with this passage? Will he acknowledge either or both of these consequences? This can hardly be supposed. How then will he escape them? There is but one way for him—this lies in placing a restricted and qualified sense upon the passage, and in a moment all is plain and harmonious. But why subject so plain a passage to the law of interpretation, and deny it to others much less obvious and decivive? No reason can be perceived but the one which grows out of the necessities of a favorite theory. Indeed, there is logically no stop-

the one which grows out of the necessities of a favorite theory. Indeed, there is logically no stopping place to this system, short of the bold affirmation, that all believers are perfectly sinless from the moment of conversion. Every argument in its last analysis must terminate in this extraordinary result. To arrest the inference at any other point, is to betray a logical inconsistency. Are the advocates of "Perfection" prepared for this bold and unbiblical doctrine? If not, it is time they had reviewed their arguments and abandoned principles, fraught with such a conclusion. Their weapons of defence are not less destructive than constructional in their character. Their weapons of defence are not less destructive than constructional in their character.

2. Having tried the merits of the positive testimony on this subject, we remark in the second place, that in the present state of the question, the position is absolutely incapable of proof. When a man affirms his own sinless perfection for any given period, as a day, a week, or a year, he affirms his own infallible knowledge on two points:

command. This would exclude the existence of all sin from the world; it would prove all men to the below without a single expression. This shows how little weight is due to the testimony of a man, who asserts his own perfection; he may be honest, but this is no proof of the command. This would exclude the existence of all sin from the world; it would prove all men to be holy, without a single exception; it would establish the perfect sanctification, not of some, but of all believers. It is certainly a most formidable engine of demonstration, too potent for an ordinary hand to wield.

So also the argument based on the promises of God, involves fallacies of reasoning not less apparent. It is a glorious truth, that God has promised to all believers, a final victory over sin, which undoubtedly will be accomplished in some period of their history. But does it follow that because believers are to be perfectly sanctified at sometime and somewhere, the present life will be the time

or a compared they every firm in this taste. This promises like the provises as the properties of the google for compound they are remain in this state. This promises a tomored's analysis, that it may be an unbiguous use of state of profed baliance is the general the following of the firm of the believer in the provisions of the properties of the following the properties the following the following the properties the following the follow nected with its proposed evidence, demonstrably unknowable, by the present state of our faculties, and in direct contravention to an amount of proof,

biblical and experimental, that must forever discredit its claims.

he Presbyterian.

Fayette Shepherd requested that his dissent from the above report of the Committee be appended to it, entered on the records of the Presbytery, and published with it. The request was granted. All the other members present voted in the affirmative. Thos. J. Haswell, Moderator. N.S. S. Bemas, Stated Clerk.

ness do much resemble each other; for the more a man drinks the more he thirsteth, and the more he hath the more he coveteth. Both, too, have the power of transforming man into a beast—and

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Call for strengthening and enlarging the Missions.

Faithfulness to the missionaries, and to the benighted tribes among whom they are laboring, and perhaps not less to the C ristian community in behalf of whom the Board acts, seems to require the Prudential Committee to make a statement

Communications received of late from a num-ber of the missions show that the state of the mis-sions and of the unevangelized population in contact with them is peculiar, and urgently requires attention. There has been a growth in the missionary work to be done at the several stations an opening and expansion of the sphere of labor, in connection with books, presses, seminaries, native helpers, and native churches,—to secure the advantages of which and to render them available in carrying forward the work of Christinnization, require a steady and very considerable augmentation of the number of laborers, and of pecuniary resources. No adequate reinforcements have been sent forth during the last five years, and the missionaries are therefore over-tasked, and in danger of sinking under their bur-dens. At no former period have the people in connection with a number of the missions been in so promising and hopeful a state. God is not onpromising and noperal a state. God is not on-opening free access to them, but opening their arts to desire and ask for Christian instruction, he cry, Come and help us is netually and literall obstacles, seems to be, in a very peculiar man-ner, laying on us the reponsibility of saying whether they shall have the means of salvation or

friends of missions, in the prompt and vigorous opposition of the enemies of the cause, and in the highly susceptible and docide state of the heathen mind, indications that some important crisis in the condition of the unevangelized nations is

"On this subject we feel as if it was scarcely scarcely know how to estimate aright or appreciopinions in relation to the openings for mi ry enterprise in and around Beyroot. \*

1. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Preshytery, the dectrine of "Christian Perfection" in this life, is not only false, but calculated in its tendencies, to engender self-righteousness, disorder, deception, censoriousness, and fanaticism.

2. Resolved, That it is contrary to the standard of Faith, adopted by the Presbyterian church in the United States. See Chap. MI. Sec. 2.

3. Resolved, That it is the duty of all orthodox ministers, to acquaint themselves with this error, and at such times and in such manner, as may seem to them most expedient, to instruct their people on to them most expedient, to instruct their people on the country should asy—what the very higher structures declare that they are ready to say—We want schools and chapels in all our central villages, and chapels in all our central or to do any thing else for you?

this point.

4. Resolved, That we view with regret and sortow, the ground taken on this subject by the Theological Professors at Oberlin.

5. Resolved, That we hail with joy every improvement in human opinion, that conforms to the provement in human opinion that the provement is the provement of the provement in human opinion that the provement is the provement of the provement opinion that the pro provement in human epinion, that conforms to the Bible, and promises in its practical tendency to decrease the sins, or increase the moral purity of the and instruction, altogether beyond what the pre-

crease the sins, or increase the moral purity of the church.

6. Resolved, That the above statement and resolutions be signed by the Moderator and Stated Clerk, and published in the New York Evangelist, New York Observer, the Christian Observer, and the Presiveterian. sionary be sent to such a people to satisfy this hunger for the bread of life; or shall they, when they are aware of their condition, and importunate-

ly call for a supply, be left to famish?

Go with the missionary into the family circles and small Sabbath assemblies in Constantinople and see with what a teachable and carnest mind Trey, June 28, 1841.

Trey June 28, 1841.

Coverousness.—Drunkenness and covetousthese benighted Armenians, as they are groping

ready the largest churches are filled with compa-nies of from 200 to more than 300 persons, mani-festing an interest and docility that cannot be sat-isfied with the scanty portion which the divided labors of the missionaries can supply. Why, when the people are eager to hear, should the preaching be limited to eight churches? Why should the reading of the Scriptures be taught in only seventeen schools, when numerous and carnest ambigations for schools in other sillarges. earnest applications for schools in other village main unanswered?
In Ceylon, if we consider the number of books

the Prudential Committee to make a statement respecting the urgent necessity there is of immediately and greatly strengthening some of the missions. As a medium of communication between the missionaries and the heathen, on the one hand, and the Christian community in this land, on the other, the aim of the Committee must be to keep the circumstances and claims of the former as clearly as possible before the latter, so that they may act, in every emergency, just as a fill and correct view of the state of things would move them to do.

Communications received of late from a number of netive helpers prepared for usefulness in the higher seminaries for both sexes, the number of revivals of religion with which the mission has been blessed, and the general influence which the mission has verted on the popular heathen mind,—there seems to be the best preparation, perhaps, in the world, and a most urgent demand for a vigorous and general onset upon heathen institutions. Yet we find, for the last five years, the effective force of the mission actually diminishing, by force of the mission actually dimi deaths, sickness, and removals, until the several departments of labor can with difficulty be carried forward. Having mentioned at successive periods, that four, then six, and then eight additional "Unless Varany and Batticotta be soon sup-plied, we fear the worst consequences will en-sue, the very thought of which now weakens us in the way. It will not be practicable to abstract for the destitute stations the labors now applied to

language is spoken as in Ceylon, and where the field, though newer and less cultivated, is more extensive, and scarcely less promising, the de-mand for enlarging and strengthening the mis-

sion is equally solemn and urgent. In a recent report of that mission, the missionaries remark. "When we look over this brond field and find that we are able to reach but a small portion of its immense population, a sort of melancholy steals over our minds, and we are ready to ex-claim, When will laborers come to these vacant fields. "The removal of one of our number at the

whether they shall have the means of salvation or not.

The people in connection with the missions are exposed to imminent dangers. Those in Syria, at Constantinople, among the Nestorians, and at the Sandwich Islands are assaulted with peculiar violence by the papists; while those in India are in searcely less danger from infidelity.

There seems to be in the awakened state of the friends of missions, in the prompt and vicrous on-friends of missions in the prompt and vicrous on-friends of the last year to Jaffina prevented our occupying Maloor, a large and thriving village in a populous district eighteen miles from Madura, where we had already selected a site and purchased a piece of ground for the purpose of erecting a house. The temporary removal of one of our number at the close of the last year to Jaffina prevented our occupying Maloor, a large and thriving village in a populous district eighteen miles from Madura, where we had already selected a site and purchased a piece of ground for the purpose of erecting a house. The temporary removal of another, on account of sickness in his family, has weakened.

has hardly any assignable limits. We could, upon our own knowledge of the country, scanty as it is, designate locations of a most insionaries, almost the whole of which must we fear stonaries, almost the whole of which must we fear for many a long day remain as it has for cen-turies past, a scene of desolation and moral ruin." In some of the missions to the North American Indians the need of reinforcement is very urgent. In that to the Cherokees the number of preachers In that to the Cherokees the number of p has in five years been reduced from seven to three, and the number of male assistants from ten to three; or the whole number of male laborers from seventeen to six, a reduction of about two

rs has, in the same time, been reduced from six to four, and the number of male assistants from

If the numbers in both of these missions should not be fully restored to what they were five years ngo, there should, at least, be two preachers and we male assistant missionaries sent to each.

The mission to the Pawnees was commenced

seven years ago. The missionary and one lay associate have wandered with the Indians, secured their confidence, become able to speak their language, and now for two years the Indians have ed a desire to till the ground and lead settled life. But though one layman has been added to the mission, it has not strength sufficient to go forward on such a scale as to afford the Indians adequate encouragement and aid in changing their manner of life. The missionaries are therefore spending their time in comparatively unprofitable labors, till both they and the Indians are in great danger of becoming disheartened, amply for want of men and pecuniary means to make a vigorous beginning.

Taking into view the missions now adverted to, and other actions. are in great danger of become

and others which greatly need to be strengthened and enlarged, it would be highly desirable, if the pecuniary means for their support could be safe-ly counted on, that to the one hundred and forty in syllogism has the attribute of logical constants in regarding certain terms as proofs of perfection in holiness, which are mere than the state of the unregenerate. These are such that the state of the unregenerate. These are such that the state of the unregenerate. These are such that the state of the unregenerate. These are such that the state of the unregenerate. These are such that the state of the unregenerate. These are such that a sulvation; then not some, but all the perfectly sanctified in the pressible, intellectual and ignored first the every man actually reaches in the inflict the fighest possible, intellectual and ignored for the inflict the state of the unregenerate. These are such that they are indiscriminately appropriated to all Christians, and that in many case. mission: ries now in the field, a hundred more with a suitable number of assistant missionaries, should be sent forth during the next twelve months.

WHOLE NO. 1334.

er the ripening harvest which they have been sowing and cultivating.

In the foregoing remarks nothing is said of establishing new missions in other fields to which the providence of God has been preparing access, and to which it is now pointing and inviting this Board to approach.

and to which it is now pointing and inviting this Board to approach.

Nor has anything been said of the importance of making provision for carrying into effect the proposal for raising up, at the missions, on a large scale, an educated native ministry—a measure demanded by the circumstances of the unevangelized nations, by the greatness and the pressing urgency of the work to be done, and by the inability of Christian nations to furnish the men or the pecuniary means required to accomplish the work in any other manner.

In any other manner.

In all the communities where the missions of the Board are established there are now but fifteen native preachers. How small a beginning towards providing for those communities a communities a communities acommunities.

teen native preachers. How small a beginning towards providing for those communities a competent native ministry, on which they may permanently depend! Why should not the Board be enabled to make immediate preparations to bring forward a thousand candidates, at the several missions, with arrangements for a steady annual increase, and with some reasonable expectation, at no distant day, of meeting the wants of these tribes and nations?

This ten years' work ought long since to have been begun and now to be far in progress. Such a ministry is needed, this hour, all equipped for their work. The Sandwich Islands, the Tamul, and the Nestorian communities are suffering, and the fruits of previous toil are perishing on the field for want of this company of reapers. Yet to this hour this ten years' work is scarcely begun. And yet no great progress, comparatively, can probably be made in evangelizing the nations until the influence of a numerous and competent native ministry shall be brought to bear upon the heathen world.

Of this proposal of the Committee, made four months ago, very general approbation has been expressed. But if there is to be no other recovery.

months ago, very general approbation has been expressed. But if there is to be no other response, in what manner is the work to be accomplished? To carry this plan into effect will require additional missionaries and pecuniary resources. It cannot be commenced efficiently, unless the an-nual receipts of the Board shall amount to \$300,600.

At a recent meeting the Committee took into consideration the reinforcements and the appropriations for supporting the missions for the year 1842. Placing the number of missionaries to be sent out, not at a hundred, a number which is really called for; but at only sixteen, the lowest number consistent with sustaining the missions and relieving the over-burdened missionaries, they could not bring the aggregate of the allowances to the missions, together with the other necessary expenditures of the Board, below the sum of \$275.0.00. This estimate does not take into view enlargement or tdvance. It makes no provisions for any decided effort to train native preachers, much as that is demanded. It simply preachers, much as that is demanded. It simply aims to keep up a healthful vital action in the missions, in the ordinary departments of labor, and to save the missionaries from sinking under dis-couragement. Yet this sum is \$35,000 more than was received to the treasury last year.

These statements the Committee conclude by simply remarking that God in his providence is giving free access to the heathen; at many of the missions he is by his Spirit in a peculiar man-ner opening their hearts to listen to instruction; and he seems to be waiting to see whether his people will do their part to give them the word of life and raise them to holiness and heaven. Missionary House, July 12, 1841.

THE SINNER LIKE THE WORMY-SHIP. Not long since, I was reading an account which I thought strikingly illustrated the case of the sinner, though without reference, either directly, or indirectly to the state of the ungodly.

As nearly as I can recollect the account read

As nearly as I can recollect the account read shus. Two men were at work in a yard, building a ship. One of them, while hewing a stick of timber to put into the ship, discovered a little worm in it, and says to the other, "this stick is wormy, shall we put it in?" The reply was, "O yes, I think it may go in. It will not be seen of course." The stick was accordingly put in. The ship was finished and launched, with all the usual appearance of grandous and beauty. She went to see ance of grandeur and beauty. She went to sea, and for several years did well. But the little norm was still in her. When on a distant voyage, it was discovered she grew weak, and rotten, and upon examination, it was found that the time bers were nearly eaten away. The Captain haz-ardously attempted to get home with her; but all in vain. She sprang aleak, and all the effort that costly goods. She climbed the waves but for short time, filled with water, and then plunged to

rise no more. They all perished!

The sinner resembles the ship, because, 1, he The sinner resembles the ship, because, 1, he evinces within him a defective heart, that answers to the defective stick of timber. 2. Because he is fective heart. The sinner, like the wormy ship, may sail smoothly for a while, and outride many a may sail smoothly for a wine, and outlide many a storm, and tempest; but the worm gnaweth as a canker, and he will on his distant voyage sink! How great an error did the man commit who put the defective stick of timber in the ship. Great results hang on little things; and how great an evil will the sinner do himself by carrying within him a defective heart. He may flatter himself with fair and unmeaning promises, and imagine that his bark is safe, and that no leak will spring before he shall arrive safe in port ; yet gnaweth, and ceases not to prepare him for future gnaweth, and ceases not to prepare him for future destruction; and it would comparatively prove a happy thought, if none but ref sunk with the ship. But the whoie crew must sink too, i. e.—those who have been influenced by his example, and have squared their lives by his. Example is almost omnipotent. Neither saint nor sinner is fully aware how extensively his influence is felt. A single misdemeanor may affect rising generations, and in judgment only tell the enormity of the and in judgment only tell the enormity of the

Christ said, He that is not for me is against me. Now our influence must be good or bad. There can be no medium. 'He that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad' 'Ye cannot serve God and

Use of TRIALS .- "In all ages," says Owen, "men coming out of great trials have been most useful to others; for God doth not greatly exerof his, but with some special view to his On this subject, Leighton remarks-"God's

thoughts are not ours; those whom he calls to a kingdom, he calls to suffering, as the way to it. He will have the heirs of heaven know they are not at home on earth, and that this is not their rest. He will not have them with the abused world, fancy a happiness here, and seek a happy life in the region of death, as St. Augustine says. The reproaches and wrongs that encounter them Stall elevate their minds often to that land of peace and rest, "where righteonsness dwells." The hard task-masters shall make them weary of Egypt, (which otherwise probably they might comply too well with,) and dispose them for deliverance, and make it welcome; which it may

How blessed is the Christian in the midst of his troubles! It is true we cannot say he is in tholiness—that he never has any doubt t his peace of mind is never interrup takes Providence-but after all, his s a blessed condition; for he is supported under his triels and instructed by the discipline; and as to his fears, the evil under the apprehension of which he is ready to sink, frequently does not come, or it does not continue, or it is turned into blessing .- Cecil.

### BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1841.

We regret that it has been necessary to fill our colu yer or erget man it has been necessary by they have been arti-cles of great importance to the Christian community, which could not be shortened. Hereafter we design to abridge, as far as possible, the vast amount of matter which crowds up-us, so that our readers will have the substance of what co-ers a great surface of paper—the wheat winnowed from the chaff—and thus be enabled with less labor to digest the wholand a series of Letters from Rev. Mr. BAIR We are promised a series of Letters from Rev. Mr. Banko when he returns to Europe, a few weeks hence. Other Cor respondents are engaged—and we anticipate a rich paper is

### PERSECUTIONS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The fact that Sandwich Islanders were for so time forbidden by their own government to attend Roman Catholic worship, or practise the rites of that religion, and that some of them were punished for disregarding that prohibition, is generally known. So far as we are informed, no person has ever denied it, and no American, either at home or at the Islands, has ever justified it. Repeated attempt have been made, to fasten the blame of this perse cution on the American missionaries, by whose in fluence, it is said, the government was induced to persecute. It is worthy of remark, that this accuation rests wholly on the "evil-surmisings" of the enemies of the mission. No witness has ever appeared or been named, who pretends to have been actually present, and to any missionary give such advice. Were they trial for this offence before any court in the United States, they would be under no necessi ty of making any defence; of answering a single argument, or calling a single witness. The court would " rule out" all the stories against them, a mere hear-say and guess work, and the jury would acquit them without leaving their seats; or rather, there would be no question for the jury to decide, and the case would be dismissed for want of a sin gle witness to testify against them. But, for the satisfaction of their friends, and the

confusion of their enemies, the missionaries can do, what the law of no civilized nation requires of the accused-they can prove their own innocence The proof is matter of record, and of the highest possible kind. The American Consul at Honolu-lu applied officially to the king of the Sandwich Islands. Oct. 26, 1839, to be informed whether the American missionaries " ever had any thing to do with the measures adopted by your [that is, the Sandwich Islands] government, for the prevention of the introduction of the Catholic religion into the country; and whether, in the treatment that has been shown to any subject of the governmen of France, they have directly or indirectly, recon mended the course pursued by your government and also, whether in the attempts made under your authority, to suppress the public exercise of the Roman Catholic religion on the part of your own subjects, they have countenanced those attempts. The king, having first investigated the matter, t ascertain whether any of the missionaries had ever used such influence with any of the chiefs, replied officially, in the negative. " The chiefs," he says. " say no, in the same manner as I now say no you;" and again-" That they act with us, or over rule our acts, we deny it. It is not so." His denials are repeated, explicit and unequivocal. This, be it remembered, was communicated officially, by the supreme government of the Sandwich Islands, to the authorised representative of the supreme government of the United States. It is evidence the highest kind known in any court of law.

But even this does not show the whole strength of their case. The king, in the same letter to the American Consul, states that several of the missionaries decidedly opposed the punishment of natives " on account of their having worshipped according to the Romish religion." Mr. Bingham. he states, remonstrated with Kaahumanu against This must have been about the time when those persecutions commenced, as she died soon after. He states, also, that Mr. Clark, Mr. Chamberlain, Dr. Judd, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Richards. all remonstrated against punishing any one for his religion. He mentions an instance, when Mr. hearing that certain women were in irons in the Fort, for their religion, went immediately to the commander, and procured their release. The repetition of the charge, in the face of such proof of its falsehood, shows that evidence cannot

always put down a slander.

This subject is brought before us just now, by two articles, which the Editor of the Boston Courier has permitted to appear in his columns. They may both be found in the semi-weekly Courier of July 15. They profess to be an abstract of a pamthe Sandwich Islands Mirror," in January, 1840. That pamphlet, however, bad as it is, deserves to be held responsible for only a part of the errors of these articles. The writer says :

"The time when the Protestant mission was first established at the Sandwich Islands is not now within our knowledge. In August, 1819, (after its commencement) the French corvette, l'Uranie, visited those islands, and remained several days at Oshu. At that period, Likoliko (or Kamehameha Second) was king; Kalaimoku (or William Pitt) was prime minister; and Boki, his brother, was governor of Oshu. The two latter personages, in consequence of frequenting the corvette, and probably from the labors and influence of the Catholic chaplain and officers, were baptized on board the ship, by the chaplain, professing, we presume, to "The time when the Protestant mission was first ship, by the chaplain, professing, we presume, thave become converts to the Catholic faith."

The facts are, that the first Protestant missionaries for those islands sailed from Boston, October 23, 1819, and arrived at Kailua, on Hawaii, March 31, 1820. The visit of the Uranie, therefore was not " after its commencement." This is an error of the writer in the Courier, and not of the pamphlet That the chaplain of the Uranie persuaded Kalaimoku and Boki to let him baptize them, is doubt less true. The celebrated M. Arago, in his Letters on Freycinet's Voyage, describes the baptism as a ridiculous farce, and adds; " after exchanging presents with M. Frescinet, the minister Pitt took his leave, and went home to his seven wives, and to sacrifice to his idols." Kalaimoku continued at idolater, till idolatry was abolished in November after his baptism; and after the arrival of the naries, he became one of their earliest, firmest and most efficient supporters.—The next paragraph reads thus :---

"In the fall of 1823, the king of these islands embarked for England, accompanied by governor

Boki and several others, with their wives. They arrived in London in May, 1824. The king and queen soon after became sick, and died. The king, before his death, appointed Boki to be the guardian, with Kalaimoku, of his young brother, the next legal successor to the throne of Hawaii. The secretary and interpreter of the king was a Frenchman, Mr. John Rives. After the king's death, he, with the consent of Boki, went over to France, empowered by him to engage a certain number of Catholic priests to proceed to Hawaii. as missionaries. Boki, with his surviving companions, soon after returned home in the British frigate Blonde, Capt. Lord Byron."

This is correctly shridered from the namphlet, but

This is correctly abridged from the pamphlet, bu it misrepresents the facts. Before sailing for Eng. land, the king appointed Kalaimoku and Kaahu manu regents of the realm during his absence, and during the minority of his brother, if he himself should not return. Boki was merely steward o the royal house-hold and governor of Oahu. The writer does not pretend that Boki was ever regularly appointed regent. He virtually admits the contrary, when he says that "Boki was guardian of the king, and as such was legally invested with the exercise of his power." The doctrine that the minor king's guardian, or steward, or tutor, or whatever he may be called, is of course " legally invested with the exercise of his power," will be new in Europe, and will be laughed at, if it ever

That Rives went to France and engaged several Roman Catholic Missionaries, is true; but that Boki empowered him to do so, is a new story, never told, so far as we know, till it appeared in this pamphlet, ten years after Boki's death. It is not asily reconcilable with known facts. When in France, Rives represented himself as a great man at the Islands, and talked largely of his plantations, wealth and influence. He not only engaged several missionaries, and promised to pay their passage, but bought nictures and ornaments for the church to be erected there, and a large amount of merchandize, for which he was to pay a high price on its delivery at Honolulu. The ship arrived with they were asked by Kekuanaoa, "are you two to the missionaries and merchandize, according to dwell here on shore?" They replied, "We are contract; but neither Rives nor any of his boasted possessions could be found. The Captain landed his passengers without permission, contrary to law. They were ordered to leave the country, and he was ordered to take them away. This order he repeated to a very respectable shipmaster now residing in this vicinity, adding, with an oath,-" I have had trouble enough with them, and they shall not go on board my ship again." The captain soon departed, unable to get his pay for bringing the priests, or to dispose of the goods that Rives had ordered. All this would not have happened if Boki had been regent of the realm and they had been invited by his authority. Nor is this all. When the priests were ordered to leave in the ves sel that brought them, Boki was the very man that carried the order. Nor is this all. He told the American gentleman already mentioned, that he wished them to leave the Islands; though, as they were foreigners, he wished to treat them kindly while they remained. So far it is from being true that they were first invited and then welcomed by the acting head of the Sandwich Islands govern Bachelot, a Frenchman, and Patrick Short, an

of the priests, though not openly. The government had enacted laws, forbidding females to make licenions visits to vessels in port, and suppressing tippling houses and other forms of vice. There was a iolent party among the foreign residents, who disliked those laws, hated the American missionaries as riests as their opponents. This party gained complete control over Boki, and probably encouraged im to aim at supreme authority. After his death | This religion had been abolished, and the practice in an expedition after sandal wood, his widow con tinued to act as governor of Oahu, the execution of the laws against immorality was neglected, tippling from Boston. A rebellion was raised in favor of shops were multiplied, troops were raised, and arms and ammunition collected without the authority of the king and chiefs found out that the Romish the regent and principal chiefs, and for no avowed object. It was reported and believed that this party intended to seize the king's person, depose the regent, and revolutionize the government. Intelligence of this state of things reached the king and Kaahumanu, the regent, at Lahaina. By their order, Kuakini, the governor of Hawaii, repaired at once to Honolulu, to assume the government and repress insurrection, which he did effectually, and display of military force. During this temporary administration of Kuakini at Oahu, the priests were Several English gentlemen, ship masters and others, had advised the government to ex pel them. They told how priests of that order had excited wars in Europe on account of religion, and some of them told how their own ancestors had been put to death for reading the Bible and wor. shipping God as their own consciences required. Hearing these things, remembering how the priests harvest. But, for several years past, the wheels of must never be forgotten that such a movement had intruded themselves into the Islands and remained there in violation of the laws, and having just been obliged to put down a conspiracy of their partisans to overturn the government by force of arms, they thought it best to send them away. The priests pretended inability to find any vessel that would take them from the Island : with how much truth, was shown in the Recorder of May 28th. phlet of 100 pages, published as a "Supplement to The government therefore sent them, in a vessel of their own, to California. They gave out that they were landed "on a barren strand, with two bottles of water, and one biscuit, and there left on the very beach, wholly unsheltered, and exposed to the fury of wild beasts. No habitation of man was nearer than forty-two miles, save a small but, at the distance of two leagues. In forty-eight hours, however, they arrived at the Catholic mission of St. Gabriel." The Captain who conveyed them asserts, that on his arrival, he sent for one of the inhabitants, who came with a cart to convey their baggage to his house; and it appears from their own published correspondence, that they had already negotiated for a refuge and employment in the mission of St. Gabriel. Now for another sample of our writer's accuracy. He says :-

"The young king having died in June, 1832, Kinau seized the helm of State, as Kaabumanu the Second, and displayed the same unrelenting enmity towards the native Catholics as his prede-

cessors had done. The "young king" is alive yet; at least, he was alive last March. The pamphlet, more correctly, time specified; but it omits the fact, that she formally appointed Kinau her successor in the regen-Kaahumanu's sister. As her children are, by the a good claim to the regency.

abridger says, from his pamphlet, that " the king promised, that if Messrs. Bachelot and Short should return, they should be protected, and receive the privileges enjoyed by other foreigners." This ssertion is, doubtless, an entire falsehood. Walsh, in his report of the interview, published in the annals of the Propagation of the Faith, vol. 10, page 513, says no such thing. He only says, "Ti result of the interview was, permis as long as I should please, provided I would not attempt to instruct the people in my religion Messrs. Bachelot and Short, in giving an account of their return, say nothing of any such promise from the king. They had heard of the death of Kashumanu, and thought they might risk the consequences of a return under the government of her successor. They came the next spring, landed slily, and ran to their mission house. They were ordered to return on board the vessel that brought them, the brig Clementine, owned by M. Dudoit, now French Consul at the Islands. They refuse to go, and he refused to receive them. They were finally put on board by the officers of the government, where they remained till the arrival of the French frigate La Venus, the Commander of which obtained permission for them to remain on shore for the present, pledging himself that meanwhile they should not preach, and should seize the first opportunity to leave the Islands for any part of the civilized world.

What were their intentions in coming back Our writer says, on the authority of the pamphlet, that they had heard " of the promises made in their favor to Captain Valliant, of the French ship," and had recived instructions from their bishop to return. They say, in their official narrative, that having heard of the death of Kashumanu, they were en couraged to risk a return. But at the time, they told a very different story. On their first arrival not to dwell here on shore at all." Kinau asked Bachelot the same question. He replied, "I did not come here to stay, but to get an opportunity to go to Valparaiso." The government, however believed that they were speaking falsely, and such, from what they and their friends have since said, appears to have been the fact.

It would be an unpardonable waste of paper, notice in detail all the misstatements in the history of such prevarienting priests, written by such an inventive pamphleteer and abridged by such a blundering writer as this in the Courier. We pass by a host of them, to notice one more accusation against the American Missionaries. They are acsed of teaching that the Roman Catholic worship of images is idolatry! This charge is doubt-So Luther preached. So Calvin preachwas of the same mind with the other chiefs, and tant church on earth. M. Guizot, the most influ. long been engaged in settling principles and modes the same doctrine, and Louis Philippe has seldom, it was not believed and avowed. If the missiona ries had refrained from teaching it, they would ment. These Romish missionaries were Alexis have deserved to be recalled for unfaithfulness. But the natives had other means of knowing whether the Romanists were idolators. They had late-It is true, that Boki afterwards became a partisan these priests and their followers, during worship, bowing down before an image, just as they used to this new movement to render th & correct inference, that such worship was idolatry.

The old idolatrous religion of the Islands consistmainly in the worship of images, to which religious veneration of dead men's bones, and in of it forbidden by law, in November, 1819, about a nonth after the first American missionaries sailed old religion, which cost many lives. When priests were teaching the people to worship imobserve tabus on meat, they said, "This is just like our old religion. It is forbidden by law. made expressly for suppressing idolatry, before the first American Missionaries arrived, that the native converts to Romanism were punished for performing idolatrous worship. So Kaahumanu expressly ithout a battle, though not without a formidable told Mr. Bingham, when he remonstrated with her for punishing them.

# THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The present aspect of the cause of Temperar furnishes one of the most striking "signs of the progress of the cause ever since. The contest has times." The early friends of the cause have labored with great assiduity, for many years, in sowing the seed; and at one time, they were cheered with the immediate prospect of a most abundant cerely and heartily in the new movements; but it the enterprize have seemed to be clogged, and it could not have been successfully made fifteen has moved heavily. It is not easy, and perhaps not years ago. We could wish, also, that all might feel necessary now, to define the cause. But, in this that it will not now be successful, unless carried on state of things, we were astonished with the intelli- with sound religious principle, and succeeded by gence that Ireland had risen up as one man, and the power of religion in the souls of the Reformed : thrown off the cruel bondage of the intoxicating for all reformation is partial, which stops short of cup. We were also cheered with the waking up spiritual renovation. the continent, through the untiring efforts of Rev. Mr. Baird, whom we may call the Apostle of Temperance, among the nations of Continental Europe. We were disposed, however, to attribute heard Mr. Stewart, an Irish Protestant, at the anniversary of the American Temperance Union, in influence of the priests, but to the power of the socharacter.

fail to see the hand of God in these movements. sphere of a grog-shop, agitated his bosom ompanions, in the foul atm states that Kaahumanu, the regent, died at the and, clapping his hands, declared that no more licy. Kinau, we are told, was as unrelenting "as drew up and signed a pledge; and then called on his predecessors." Why, Kinau was a woman, several of his bar-room companions, who with himestablished laws of descent, the legal heirs to the ciety." And, out of this, what has grown? The throne after the death of the present king, she had fire thus kindled, soon spread over the city of Baltimore ; other cities caught the flame, and now, all to seek the spiritual blessings asked for me in that This writer informs us that "an Irish Catholic over the country, the inebriate is waking up from prayer. He prayed that I might be kept from the priest, the Rev. Robert Walsh, arrived in Septem- his death-dream, and standing erect, a sober man. evil that is in the world, the evil of my own corber, 1836." This is probably correct; though Many thousands of such, are now becoming new rupt and deceitful heart, the allurements of Satan Walsh's own printed account says it was in 1837. men, a blessing to themselves, their families, and an ensnaring world, evil of every kind that

French ship of war the Bonite, arriving, the Cap- of the drunkard's grave. And, many of them, also, page ought I to fight temptation, when I think of Salvianus; or Reformed Pastor, by R. Barter, have entered the house of God, and become the hopeful subjects of renewing grace.

We cannot but regard this, as a token of good not only to the inebriates themselves, and to their families, and to society, but to the church. What influence, but the spirit of God, moving upon the hearts of these men, could produce such results? And, if this be the work of God's spirit, may w not hope that he will go on and perfect it, by the renewing of their souls, thus delivering them not only from the slavery of one vice, but from the dominion and power of all sin, thus producing a great and wonderful revival of religion throughout the land? There is evidence, we think, of a general influence upon the minds of this class of persons, reparing them for this reformation, before partice far efforts are made. Within the past year, individual reformations have taken place, and clubs of reformed drunkards have been spontaneously formed, in various places, distant from each other, and on ship board, without any moving cause, except what was found in the breasts of the inebriates themselves. Add to this, what we are told is an almost universal fact, that, as soon as they become sober men, they seek out the house of God, expecting now to become religious, as well as sober; and that their speakers, to a very great extent, acknowledge their dependence upon God, expressing their conviction that they can only stand as they are upheld by him.

Can we look upon these facts, and not believe that the spirit of God is in this thing? And, if so, there is a loud call upon Christians for special pray er and effort, in respect to these persons, that the harvest may not perish. Special prayer should be offered up continually, for these men, by all Christians. Individual effort should be made to bring them to a saving acquaintance with the truth. Pr vision should be made for them in our houses of worship. And, sympathy and aid should be imme distely extended to them, that they may be lifted up to a standing among their fellow-men.

It would be impossible now to make any estinate, as to the number of persons that have been reformed, since this effort commenced. We can only say that, in the large cities, they are numbered hundreds, and even by thousands, in some. It would be an interesting fact, if the number could be definitely known; and for this reason, as well as others, we are sorry that the Washington Total Abstinence Society did not confine itself to its original plan, to admit none but such as had been re covered from intemperance. We see no good, but much evil, which is likely to arise from abandoning old organizations, and merging every thing in this new Society. It is but reasonable to supp that an enterprize involving so many diversified interests and modes of action, would be best managed by persons who have for years not only practised ed. Such is the established doctrine of every Protes- on the principles of total abstinence, but, who have ential member of the present French ministry, holds of action. While, therefore, we would hold our every encouragement to the reformed, and take hold if ever, had a cabinet, by some member of which and assist in lifting him up to a station of respectability and usefulness; yet, we would not by any means yield to his exclusive guidance the car of temperance. We would have all work in harmo ny; and we are persuaded the way to do so, is, while we yield to the reformed the principal manly been idolators themselves; and when they saw agement of the reformation of others, to hold on to xisting organizations, and employ the impulse of do when they were idolaters, they drew the natural and efficient. If this is not done, we shall fear a us re-action, when the excitement is over.

We have often heard it said, the old doctri was, that there was no hope of the drunkard that their supposed authors, and sustained the Romish sacrifices, sometimes human, were offered, in the he could not be reformed. We admit that practically this was too true. Yet, it is a fact, that ever successive report of the American Temperance So ciety has informed us of thousands of cases of refor mation, and such cases increasing in number ever vent. We have always believed the power of the gospel sufficient to reach not only the drunkard. but every other class of sinners, however degraded Of such reformed sinners was the church of Corinth ages, to keep and venerate dead men's bones, and them are always to be found in every church. It is a slander upon the gospel of Jesus Christ, to say that there is any class of persons who cannot be reached by it. It is true, however, that, to a very great extent, intemperate persons do put themselves beyond the reach of the gospel.

We sometimes hear disparaging remarks respec ing what has been done heretofore in the cause of temperance, which we regard as unwise and uncalled for. It is like a lad abusing his mother We began in this cause fourteen or fifteen years ago, upon the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors; and we have watched the been a severe one; much labor has been bestowed upon the foundations; and great advances have been made, in times past.

THE SAVIOUR PRAYED FOR ME.

" Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also that shall believe on me through their the reformation in Ireland, to the influence of the word." It was, as if all the myriads of believers, Catholic Priests; and did not regard it as an exam- ever to exist on earth, were before the Saviour's ple capable of being followed in this country. We mind, and for them all was offered, that amazing expression of his tenderness and love, the contained in the xviith of John's gospel. I am 1840, declare his conviction that the wonderful re- believer, and cannot doubt that the Saviour then formation in Ireland was not to be attributed to the prayed for me. Then 1. I am not beneath the deep interest of his Infinite mind. My guilt might well cial principle, which is the prominent trait of Irish have ensured the loss of it; but his mercy reaches the depths to which I have fallen. And this was deep interest. He was just about enduring the ages may have exerted, we think no serious minded onies of Gethsemane. That dreadful eclipse of the Christian, who watches the "signs of the times," light of his Father's face was drawing on, covering and looks upon the events of the past year, can every thing with the deepest gloom and darkness. The cross also and its unutterable anguish was just It is now but little more than a year, since a man at hand. All this was before him, and brought a who had long been a slave to his cups, and a ring. dreadful pressure on his mind. The concern for leader of the bar-room clan, after sitting for a few me must have been great, or it would have been moments in silence, rose up in the midst of his overwhelmed by the powerful emotions which now

And more. It was interest expressed by prayer. quor should ever find its way down his throat. He And such prayer! Jesus saw my wants and perils, left his companions and went home; deliberately the dreadful law of God unsheathing its sword-Sutan laying his deep and judicious plots, the world's several of his bar-room companions, who with him-self, formed the "Washington Total Abstinence So-before him. He could not but pray earnestly; could never have prayed otherwise.

2. What a motive and an encouragement is here

that prayer. With what animation should it en- The works of Dr. Chalmers. 4. A view of courage me to reform the evil temper of my own heart, and to contend against every thing that

John D. Lang, D. D. 5. The Religion of the would mar the beauty of Christian character and Bible in select discourses, by T. H. Skinner D. D. njure my spiritual welfare. Can I faint while the 6. The principles of population, and their conner. mimating thought is ever fresh and near-the Sa- ion with human happiness, by A. Allison. 7. Re. viour prayed for me?

one with the Father; that is, that there might be an assimilation of my moral character with his : and hence an holy and eternal union of agreeing minds, mingling like kindred drops; productions of Issiah, and a work on the same prophet, by Rea motive is here to cast off from my character every thing that is unlike Christ, to pant after and put on every grace he approves. Under such an impulse, grammer of the Hebrew language. 5. Grin can I not employ my highest energies in conformng myself to the lovely likeness of the Son of God? He has prayed that I might be " where he is, that cal notices. The price of the volume, con-I might behold his glory." This is the final and grand consummation. This means my attainment periodicals, is three dollars per annum. of heaven. This is the highest point of benevolen desire. Redeeming love could go no farther. What an incentive that prayer to every form of care and effort having a bearing on my fitness for heaven ! What hateful passions cannot I boldly attack? What form of sin shall not look odious in my eyes,

and summon my assault upon it, since its destru

tion was aimed at in my Saviour's prayer? And if he prayed for me that I might be kep rom the evil of the world, that I might be one with him in holy moral character, and gain eternal life, is not that prayer the pledge that no needed grace and aid on his part, shall be wanting to sustain and give success to my endeavors? Has he prayed for me, and will he leave me to the unaided efforts of my own weak heart, and feeble hands? Will not a praying friend be also an helping friend? Is no his prayer for me the strongest possible encouragement for me to cast myself upon him for all the aid I need in gaining all the blessings which he so be nevolently desired I might attain. Why should I not carry this animating and affecting thought with me through all the temptations and trials of this mortal state, and by it find a stimulus

"To high endeavor, and to glad success. The strength to suffer, and the will to serve

CHRISTIAN REVIEW, NO. 22.-JUNE, 1841. Besides Literary notices, and Miscellaneous intelligence, this No. contains Nine Articles, of various merit as well as style, but without exception Some of them are of superior order. The

First, is an article originally prepared as an address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry in Brown University, in 1839, on "the Jesuits, as a Missionary order." Whether the author's views of the ounder and earlier members of that wonder workng fraternity are correct, is with us not so much matter of question as of surprise. Our sources of can form a judgment from the celebrations of information have not been the same as his, or else our minds have strangely varied in the impressions received from the same source. If he errs, wever, it is on the side of charity, and, so far will be honored, if not unreservedly trusted. The article is written with much ability, and invested with uncommon interest by the abundance of hisorical and classical allusion.

The second article, "Characteristics of Infideli is anonymous, but rich in thought, beautiful diction, and indicative of a mind well disciplined, and thoroughly possessed of the subject under dis-

The third article, "Christian Circum short, and though good of its kind, and adapted ually well to fill up a few vacant pages, and the as it must be desired, that every successive cant spaces of a mind not accustomed to much idy, seems hardly in keeping with the learned neany into which it is thrown.

The fourth article on "the true meaning of ohn 14: 28," by Professor Stuart, cannot be read try be redeemed at once and forever from without great interest and profit, by any who take grace of celebrations like those which have in interest, (and who does not) in the Unitarian ntroversy. The declaration of Christ, "The Father is greater than I," is expounded with great clearness, and satisfactorily shown to imply no ineriority of nature on the part of Christ to the Fa- effort, and carry out the resolution ther. It strikes us as one of the happiest efforts of the Professor as the application of the admitted rinciples of exegesis to the removal of difficulties. which most minds, orthodox, and heterodox alike, ave felt in regard to the passage in question.

The fifth article, entitled "Congregationalism. a Review of Mr. Punchard's late and able work on that subject, in the main highly and justly comnendatory. Of some critical suggestions we do not feel the force, and others will doubtless meet all the attention they deserve from the author, in future editions of his work, which we trust will be called for. The writer of the article evidently has not felt the pressure of conflicting systems of church polity sufficiently to appreciate the influences bear-

The sixth article-" a manly character upon the pasis of a spiritual faith," is thoroughly evangelical, and discusses with great force and elegance the connexion between true religion, and elevated

"German Literature; its religious character and afluence," is a fine article from the pen of the editor, presenting on the whole a much less discouraging view of the ultimate effects of German learning on the religious destinies of our country than many serious but partially informed minds have been accustomed to take. It is made very clear, that with all its defects, we must become acquainted with it, and that its influences, whether for good or ill, can neither be increased nor diminished by ny effort to exclude it from our Seminaries.

The eighth article is an excellent Review of the History of American Missions," by Rev. Mr. Tracy-designed to commend it, according to its deserts, to the earnest attention of the friends of Missions of all denominations.

And the ninth, is made up of a letter from Rev. Professor Emerson to the Editor on Justin Martyr's supposed testimony against infant baptism," remarks of the Editor in reply-an article written in the spirit of kindness and love.

There are more frequent allusions to the neculiar ies of the denomination from which the " Christian Review " emanates in the present No. than in some others we have read; and if this be necessary to the support of the publication, it ought to form no objection in the mind of a Congregationalist : but if it be not necessary-if rather it interferes with the widest circulation of so able a work, it is certainly to be regretted.

### THE BIBLICAL REPERTORY AND PRINCE-TON REVIEW.

A copy of the January and April numbers of this Quarterly has been politely sent us, by Messrs. Bradbury and Soden, Agents, No. 10 School street. Without having found leisure to give them the attention we hope to do, we can now harely refer stories. our readers to the table of contents, from which staying at such a place? But, if he had they will be able to judge of the general character eration of the members of his client of the work. The articles reviewed in the first, him great satisfaction to seek the tell

port of the tenth meeting of the British Assucia He prayed that I might be one with him, as he is tion for the advancement of science

The April No. reviews in its first article a Co. man work of Ludwig Hendewerk on the pre cy of Isaiah, in connection with Barnes' Not course of the most pure and elevated bliss. What E. Henderson, D. D. 2. The works of Tiwingo 3. Finney's Sermons on Sanctification, and Ma on Christian Perfection. 4. Nordheimer's cri Bacchus, and Parsons' Anti-Bacchus. Each y contains a quarterly list of publications, with

### ITEMS.

CUBA .- A number of the principal inhabitants of Havana, proprietors of large estates, have petiti ed the civil authorities to take effectual measures for the suppression of the African Slave trade. The reasons assigned are, that the Home government may be induced by England to compel the eman cipation of the slaves in Cuba; and that a gener asurrection of the slaves is to be feared, in cons quence of the recognition of the Independence Hayti by Great Britain, and the abolition of slave ry in the British Colonies. The danger of this increased by the importation of slaves from Afric

A DISTRICT SCHOOL .- The sents of the school om are supplied with backs of various heights adapted to the use of children of various ages The scholars have a recess every hour. These cises of reading and spelling are interspersed with music and gymnastics, to keep up the spirits of the pupils without over-tasking their minds A deded prominence is given to such primary branch as reading and spelling, as lying at the founds of a thorough education : and the exercises in sic not only teach the first principles of the art, inculcate correct sentiments in morals and o and promote a delightful harmony of feeling an regard to order throughout the school. Such is the fourth district school in Hartford, Conn FOURTH OF JULY .- Much to the gratification

every enlightened patriot and sincere Christia

the celebration of our National Independence becoming every year more rational, and more cordant with the spirit that animated our Pilgri fathers, and the pious fathers of the Revolu-The present year has witnessed an impre ed in our exchange papers. Temperance Societies and Sabhath school societies, have exter employed the day in promoting their rest jects, by a course of exercises, adapted to e the best sentiments, and strengthen the chi union between their members. To enter int tails, does not comport with our plan ;-but it a us pleasure to advert to the fact, as one stronger confidence in the perpetuity of our can and Christian institutions than is de from all the "pomp, shows, games, sports, g bells, boufires and illuminations," with who has been, or may be " solemnized, from one of the continent to the other, from this time form And may it not be hoped, as certs will be marked by the hallowed commems of so glorious an event in our national histor the forms and with the services already so a ciously adopted on a limited scale. Let our to pained the hearts and inspired the gloomy bodings of the purest and me the land. It will be done, if Temperance and bath school societies shall generally resolve on

Good EDUCED FROM EVIL .- The Rev. E. McM lan, driven from his peaceful charge of a c in Tennessee by the famous Reform measurements the Presbyterian church, left his home, a field of labor among those entirely de the means of grace. On the Subbath and days he preached the gospel as he had to the people, and to support himself and several of the scholars have be A sabbath school was unknown in the res More than 50 children and youth are now Sabbath school instruction. He has organize Presbyterian church among those ho verted, which already consists others will soon be added. The first of ever taken up for benevolent objects, was \$50 the A. B. C. F. M. in April 1840-and for al objects during the year, about \$200 were raise So says the Christian Observer. LANE SEMISARY.-At the anniversary of

institution held a few weeks since, it was st by Prof. Stowe, that the whole number of stud during the session had been about 70, and the age attendance 56. Nine of these have su tended different sabbath schools, and the have been teachers in Sabbath schools, and in Bible classes. They have distribute 1000 Bibles, and about 50,000 tracts. They kept up fifteen weekly lectures and pray ings in different destitute neighbor) few who were licensed have prearhed titute between two and three hundred And the services have been extended boats, the General Hospital, the jail, Temperance, &c. &c. Nane of though added to the charge they their own boarding establishment, i at all with their regular course of stud inary, and their diligent and faithful a all the lectures and other exercises. Surel men are preparing to become efficient labor the Lord's vineyard.

A HIST TO CHURCHES .- We have of a minister, who is about to leave his And what is the reason? Not, that h good and faithful minister; but beess Aaron and Hur to stay up his hands. He do not come to the prayer-meeting of t pointment, nor co-operate with their arduous and responsible work. And, 1 men, instead of being at home, seeking provement, or, at the religious meeting their evenings and their leisure at smoking segars, tippling, singing songs, g of these islands Walsh's own printed account says it was in 1837. men, a blessing to themselves, their families, and an ensnaring world, evil of every kind that society, who, a few months ago, stood on the brink should threaten my best welfare. With what cour Christian church, by Dr. F. C. Baur. 2. Gildas think this a sufficient reason for a minister?

JULY 2 ing his people. He they wake up to thei patience with some equired to " bring like the husbandma for it. What if he s cause it is grown up

UNITARIANISM IN try have not generall have been censured too great severity, i than a system of De cent developements to Bible, and the blesses we have not misrep that may be called, standard of belief. ters avowing Deistic retain their fellows! tion with the denon invoke the prayers shroad, in behalf of tion of the elements

NEWS FROM THE S been received from National ships, statin ings on board for some interest in them, The numbers attendi superior officers we hatchway, to hear the and great hopes we vork would extend

A DELIGHTFUL S. Capt. Moore, of the U first time since his str crew on board his them that he was in every night, and if il him; and all, with o that the open skyligh rounded with heads, of their commander, He then commended good night. Soon aft ure boat, with a party were engaged, agree: tion, being merry, in near, some of the cre that tune !" " We verse." So they all : ing verse with great ment was returned handkerchiefs. &c. again neared the ship, we know the Missi sing it," he replied. of their voices,

" From Greenla And thus, instead of the forecastle, singing as often it is with sea the Captain's door, sin

DUTY OF MASTERS

ing recently to be cal

young men in a Sabba find fault with them preparation, and we on the improvement marked that, being an ed to rise at half past work till sunset; havin at breakfast and anothe and in the winter he h ten till a late hour. the liberty of going to of which both his mast bers; but had been chie no hesitancy in saving pressive. Both pare their children and a day, if they are disposes votion and mental in of business can justify painful to think of pr ard after the world, a are under their autho rance. Moreover, the for no person will acc being driven every hou some time for relaxation pecially is this all impoalso, to be generally un taining religious knowl

tablished in the religio CHRISTIAN PERFECTIO to the serious attenti concise, clear, and lucid how any person who ca ment can fail to be co utter fallacy of the doct

REVI

HARVARD, MASS.—Red der date of July 6, 1841 fruits of a precious reviva fuits of a precious revival permitted to haptize two permitted to haptize two permitted to history and the series. Other are expected soon to co. The means which God the revival, were the permitted the permitted of the series of the Sabbath, togethed conference meetings sust God, who dwell with us, having a mind to work.

"One, recently baptize ty-one, has been called the world in peace, con with God."—Ch. Watchmann.

Holder, Ms .- During in Holden, (Mass.) more 10 to 40 years of age, a principal part are betwee are connected with the Single single conversion occurre not during some period scholar.

Newcastle, Me - Extly 10th. Within one yet we have admitted to our cespect to receive 7 more indulging become

At GESEVA, (Switz.) was not one evangelical at ted now thirteen; and te ground. The new Theolether the contractions of the contraction of the cont than thirty students.

Rev. CHAUSCEY D. Co. Rev. CHAUNCEY D. Cor II, puntor of the church is in the south part of F-church was organized in numbers above 60 member in Farmington, of which B-possesses a permanent fu-its expenses; the new some dividuals, who, at great per ancient home, for the per-ancient home, for the per-ancient home, for the per-ancient home, for the per-

or, by R. Baxter. 3 4. A view of the ori-Polynesian nation, by The Religion of the T. H. Skinner D. D tion, and their connex-by A. Allison. 7. Ref the British Associaf science.

n its first article a Ger dewerk on the prophe. with Barnes' Notes on same prophet, by Rev The works of Tlwinge. ctification, and Mahan Nordheimer's critical uage. 5. Grindrod ti-Bacchus. Each No blications, with critie volume, containing best style of simi er annum.

principal inhabitants of estates, have petition ce effectual measures an Slave trade. The e Home government to compel the emanon; and that a general to be feared, in consec the Independence of the abolition of slave. The danger of this is of slaves from Africa

seats of the school ks of various heights, iren of various ages every hour. The exare interspersed with ep up the spirits of the heir minds. A deci such primary branches ing at the foundari d the exercises in mu inciples of the art, but morals and religion nony of feeling and he school. Such is the ord, Conn. to the gratification

nd sincere Christian. nal Independence is rational, and more ac imated our Pilgrim of the Revolution ed an improvement eded it, so far as we celebrations record mperance Societies. have extensively their respective obndapted to cherish gthen the chords of To enter into deour plan ;-but it gives rpetuity of our repub ns than is derived games, sports, guns ons," with which om this time forward. hoped, as certain owed commemoration ces already so sus scale. Let our cour forever from the die se which have hither ired the gloomy fore st exalted patriots of Temperance and Sab

-The Rev. E. McMil ful charge of a church Reform measures eft his home, and sough entirely destitute as he had opportuni port himself opene known in the region He has organized those hopefully con of 30 members, an The first collect lent objects, was \$57 fe til 1840—and for all suc bout \$200 were raise TVOT

the anniversary of ks since, it was state hole number of studen n about 70, and the av of these have super hools, and thirty ath schools, and th ve distributed more the 000 tracts. They h tures and prayer neighborhoods, and the ve preached to the de ree hundred serm en extended to steam nl, the jail, the cause None of these labor, they have taken ent, have interfer arse of study in the See nd faithful attendance exercises. Surely such ne efficient laborers b

We have recently her ut to leave his people Not, that he is not but because he has his hands. His pe meeting of their own vith their pastor, i rk. And, the yo ne, seeking persona ous meeting, or Christian families, spi leisure at the tat ging songs, and lut, if he had the co church, it might ek the reform e. Yet, we co

his people. He ought faithfully to reprove, reert with all-long-suffering, his people, till they wake up to their duty. There is great want of nence with some churches and ministers. We are equired to " bring forth fruit with patience;" and he the husbandman, with long patience to wait What if he should abandon his ground, be ouse it is grown up to weeds?

retain their fellowship and ecclesiastical connec

ion with the denomination. We would earnestly groke the prayers and sympathy of Christians

abroad, in behalf of Boston, in the present commo-

NEWS FROM THE NAVY.—We learn a letter has

han received from a Lieut. on board one of our

National ships, stating that he had had prayer meet-

ings on board for some time, & the sailors took great terest in them, and assisted in the exercises.

The numbers attending them increased, and the

superior officers would very often listen at the

hatchway, to hear the prayers and conversation;

and great hopes were entertained that the good

A DELIGHTFUL SCENE .- We understand that

Capt. Moore, of the U. S. Navy, recently, for the

first time since his station at this place, shipped a

every night, and if they chose, they might join him; and all, with one accord, came forward, so

that the open skylights above his cabin were sur-

of their commander, as he read the word of life

He then commended them to God, and bade them

good night. Soon after, there came along a pleas-

re boat, with a party of gentlemen and ladies, who

were engaged, agreeably to the apostolical injunc-

ion, being merry, in singing Psalms. As they came

near, some of the crew sung out, " Capt. we know

verse." So they all struck in, and sung the follow-

ing verse with great enthusiasm, and the compli-

at was returned from the boat with waving of

andkerchiefs, &c. As the boat, passing round,

rain neared the ship, the sailors called out, "Capt.

ne know the Missionary bymn!" "Well, then,

eng it," he replied. So they struck up, at the top

And thus, instead of the evening being passed in

the forecastle, singing obscene and profane songs,

often it is with seamen, they were lingering about

the Captain's door, singing hymns, till time to "turn

DUTY OF MASTERS TO APPRENTICES .- Happer

ing recently to be called upon to teach a class of

nd fault with them for not having made suitable

reparation, and were proceeding to lecture them

the improvement of time; when one of them re-

to rise at half past four in the morning, and

ork till sunset; having no respite except an hour

reakfast and another at dinner, in the summer;

is the winter he had to work evenings, and of-till a late hour. And, he had sometimes taken

herty of going to the church prayer-meeting,

which both his master and himself were mem

s; but had been chidden for it. Now, we have

hesitancy in saying that this is wrong and op-

essive. Both parents and masters ought to give

s, if they are disposed to improve it, for secret de

on and mental improvement; and no pressure siness can justify them in refusing it. It is

and to think of professed Christians driving so

and after the world, as thus to oppress those who

ace. Moreover, there is nothing gained by it

the person will accomplish any more labor by

ing driven every hour of the day, than to have

some time for relaxation and personal duties. Es

penally is this all important for the young. It ought

in, to be generally understood and felt that young

Constians need more time for closet duties and oh

timing religious knowledge, than those who are es-

ticle on our first page, on "Christian Perfection,"

how any person who can appreciate a logical argu-

ment can fail to be convinced by its perusal, of the

"One, recently baptized, a young man of twen-offe, has been called away by death. He left world in peare, confident of his acceptance in God."—Ch. Watchmen.

HOLDEN, Ms. - During a late revival of religion

den, (Mass.) more than eighty persons from 10 years of age, "expressed a hope." The

o dy years of age, "expressed a hope." The ripal part are between 15 and 30, and simost all connected with the Sunday school. Scarcely a during some period of life a Sunday school of the sunday school of the sunday school

NEWCASTLE, Me .- Extract of a letter, dated Ju-

Within one year from this present week admitted to our church 53. Tomorrow we receive 7 more, and several others are

The Lord hath done great things for us.

[Ch. Mirror.

Rev. CHAUSCEY D. COWLES was ordained, June

spator of the church and society in Plainville, the south part of Farmington, Conn. This such was organized in March, 1840, and now mbers above 60 members. The original society Farmington, of which Rev. Dr. Porter is pastor,

Spenses; the new society was constituted of in-ductions, who, at great personal sacrifice, left their cent home, for the purpose of establishing the ductions of religion in a part of the town where

permanent fund sufficient to meet all

REVIVALS.

utter fallacy of the doctrine in question.

ous attention of our readers, as a mos-

hed in the religious life.

nder their authority, and keep them in igno-

hildren and apprentices some time every

narked that, being an apprentice, he was compell-

ing men in a Sabbath school, we had occasion to

at tune !" " Well," replied he, "strike the next

anded with heads, intently listening to the voice

ew on board his vessel. At night, he informed them that he was in the habit of reading his Bible

non of the elements of error among us.

would extend through the ship.

USITARIANISM IN BOSTON.—People in the coun have not generally been aware of what Chris-

isns in Boston have had to contend with. We on been consured for treating Unitarianism with of great severity, in saying that it was no better than a system of Deism. But, we think the reont developements must convince all who love the Bible, and the blessed doctrines of the Gospel, that ge have not misrepresented the system, if system hat may be called, which has no creed and no standard of belief. We now find Unitarian Minis-

"The election of Mr. White is creditable to min, and to the college over which he is called to preside. He possesses talents of a high order—is a ripe scholar, and his turn of mind is well adapted to the duties of his elevated and responsible station."

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORDINATION.—The Rev. SAMUEL BEANE, was ordained over the first Congregational Church and Society, in Great Falls, N. H. July 7th. Reading of Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Mr. Toby, of Durham. Sermon—Rev. Mr. Rogers, Boston. Ordaining prayer—Rev. Mr. Clements, Chester. Charge—Rev. Mr. French, N. Hampton. Right hand of fellowship—Rev. Mr. Young, Dover. Address to the people—Rev. Mr. J. A. Smith,
Conn. Concluding Prayer—Rev. Mr. Pike, Rochester. The Society have recently repaired their house extensively, and in some alterations have displayed much good tasle, so that now for beauty and convenience, it competes well with the best.

Ordained, at Union, Me. June 15th. Rev. U. Balkam. Sermon by Prof. Geo. Shepard of Bangor. The clurch in Union, which for many years had been without a pastor and without a house of worship, weak and discouraged, have now a new and beautiful meeting-house; and a pastor of promising talents, whom they highly esteem; additions have been made to the church; they are inspired with confidence in God; and their prospects are animating and delightful—Ch. Mir.

Ordained, at Vork, Me. July 7, Rev. Jons L. ECCLESIASTICAL.

ORDAINED, at York, Me. July 7, Rev. John L. ISBEY, over the 1st Congregational Church. Screen by Rev. Mr. Holt of Portsmouth, N. H. ORDAINED, at Chittenden Vt. July 1st, as Pastor of the Congregational Church in that place, Rev. John Jones. Sermon, by Rev. J. Steele.

ORDAINED, over the Congregational Church and Society in Westmoreland, June 16, Rev. ROBERT W. FULLER. Sermon by Rev. Samuel Lee of New-Joseph

INSTALLATION.-Installed, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Hardwick, Vt. Rev. A.O. Hubbard, formerly Instructor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary at Princeton. Sermon and installing prayer by Rev. President Wheeler, of Burliages.

The Rev. R. C. HAND, was installed as Pastor of the Congregational church and Society in Dan ville, Vt. June 23d, 1841. Sermon, by Rev. J. K

INSTALLATION .- On the evening of Thursday INSTALLATION —On the evening of Thursday, the Sth inst., Rev. ROMERT W. CUSHIMAN WAS recognised as the pastor of the Baptist Church worshipping in Bowdoin Square, Boston, and received the public tokens of the confidence and fraternal affection of the pastors of the churches. The record of the proceedings of the Council was first read, certifying their confidence in the religious experience and doctrinal views of the candidate, then followed the reading of the Scriptures by Mr. Turnbull; Introductory Prayer by Mr. Colver: Sermon by Dr. Share, Institution Percepture. by Mr. Turnbull; Introductory Prayer by Mr. Cot-ver; Sermon by Dr. Sharp; Installation Prayer by Mr. Turnbull; Charge by Mr. Neale; Hand of Fellowship by Mr. Stow; Address to the Church and Society by Mr. Hague; Concluding Prayer by Mr. Driver; and Benediction by the candidate. All who took part in the exercises were pastors in the city.—Ch. Watchman.

New Church in Boston.

The new church at the west part of the city, called the Garden St. Chapel—formerly known as the Mission House, was dedicated to the worship of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, one God, on

of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, one God, on Sunday evening last. The services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Winslow, Blagden, and Phelps, and Rev. Dr. Jenks.

Rev. Mr. Chapman the acting pastor to the church, delivered a very appropriate sermon, impressing on his audience the necessity of recognizing the divinity of Christ and the Holy Spirit in their worship, and observing also those forms which have a tendency to sulgenize the mind. ave a tendency to solemnize the mind.

The organization of the Church which is to oc-The organization of the Church which is to occupy the building, will take place on Wednesday evening, and the usual exercises will be conducted by the pastors of the orthodox churches in this city. We understand the house will be opened on next Lord's day, when the residents at the west part of the city will have an opportunity of attending worship near their own homes. The pews for a few Sabbaths will be free for those who may wish to occur, them—Church which we have the control of the control o

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA

Fifteen Days Later from England. The Royal Mail Steamer Caledonia, Capt. Mc-Kellar, arrived at this port at one o'clock, P. M on Saturday. The Britannia left the wharf at a quarter before 12, for Liverpool, and the two ships passed each other and exchanged salutes off Long Island Head. The C. left Liverpool on the afterter before 12, for Liverpool, and the two ships passed each other and exchanged salutes off Lough Island Head. The C. left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th, and made the passage in just about thirteen days. She had fine weather most of the CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.—We commend the arnoon of the 4th, and made the passage in just about thirteen days. She had fine weather most of the time. The Caledonia brought 74 passengers to Halifax, landed 27 there, and took on board 6 for Boston. The Great Western, sixteen days from New York, had not arrived. The Acadia arrived on the 20th ult.

There is a general improvement in business. Cotton has slightly advanced, and the crops are in excellent condition, but the election in progress for a new Parliament appears to be the principal subject of attention. ise, clear, and lucid argument. We cannot see

ject of attention pect of attention.

Prorogation of Parliament.—The imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom was on Tuesday the 22d of June, prorogued by her majesty in

Harvard, Mass.—Rev. M. Curtis writes us un-fer date of July 6, 1841, as follows:—"As the fouts of a precious revival in this place, I have been estimated to haptize twenty-six persons, all in the defined to haptize twenty-six persons, all in the diam of life, and many of them just entering on a serie duties. Others are indulging hopes, who are expected soon to confess Christ before men. The means which God rendered effectual, during the revival, were the preaching of the word twice on the Sabiath, together with prayer and evening ofference meetings sustained by all the lovers of God, who dwell with us, or who came among us, laving a mind to work.

person.

The Queen attended by Prince Albert, left Buckingham Palace in the state carriage, drawn by eight beautiful cream colored horses, shortly before two o'clock. On the royal cortege reaching the House of Lords, the Band of the Foot Guards played the national anthem, and a discharge of cannon announced to those within the house that the sovereign was approaching.
THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—My Lords and Gentle-

nen, on a full consideration of the present state of public affairs, I have come to the determination of prorogoing this parliament, with a view to its im-

The paramount importance of the trade and in-The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service be provided for in the manner least burdensome to the community, have induced me to resort to the means, which the constitution has intrusted to me, of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

I entertain the hope that the progress of public businsss may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the cause of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

At Geneva, (Switz.) where 25 years ago, there as not one evangelical minister, there are it is stated now thirteen; and truth and piety are gaining found. The new Theological Seminary has more than thirty students.

without delay.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the civil and military estab-

My Lords and Gentlemen, in the exercise of my

the conservative members already returned are 110—the radical members 77. The conservative

the conservative members already returned are 110—the radical members 77. The conservative gain is 30, the radical 15—leaving a majority in favor of conservatism of 14, or 28 votes on a division, in the House of Commons.

The President Steumer.—A letter dated June 12, has been received at Paris, which says: "Captain Hammond, of the British brig Venus, which arrived here from Newfoundland on the 7th inst. reports that he had, on his voyage from Cadiz to Newfoundland, in the middle of April last, passed a large steamer drifting on the ice, in which she must shortly after have been blocked up. The captain of the brig hoisted his number, and the steamer in answer the British flag. The brig not having been reported by the steamer, which was endeavoring to proceed homewards, Capt. Hammond supposes it must have been the President. He was obliged to make a circuit himself of more than 150 miles, to avoid rouning into the same predicament.

FRANCE.—The Chambers were prorogued on the

avoid running into the same predicament.

FRANCE.—The Chambers were prorogued on the 25th ult. A letter from Toulon, dated the 22d inst. states that the squadron of Admiral Hugon was about to be provisioned for six months, and to sail for the Levant. It adds that Rear-Admiral Lande is to be made a Vice Admiral, and is to supersede Admiral Hugon in his command, that officer having been appointed Maratime Prefect of Toulon. It was farther rumored that Rear Admiral Lasses was to set sail with the division under his command, on the 25th, for the Levant.—What the object of concentrating so large a haval force in that quarter is, remains to be seen. The motives for such movement may, however, fairly be suspected.

Srais.—On the 20th, the anniversary of the con-

be suspected.

Srais.—On the 20th, the anniversary of the constitution was celebrated in Madrid. The Queen and her little sister rode in an open caleche, the Duke of Victory on one side and the Secretary at War on the other, followed by the nobility and mobility in procession, and at least 3000 cavalry.

The Madrid papers of the 23d tell us that, after a long delate on the motion of Seary Pecker who.

a long dehate on the motion of Senor Pachen, who claimed the guardianship of the Queen for the ex-Regent, the congress of deputies "declared the place of guardian of the Queen vacant by 126 votes

place of guardian of the Queen vacant by 126 votes against 1."

Portugal.—The ministerial crisis has been brought to a close, and a new cabinet formed.—Two only of the old cabinet have been re-chosen. The financial affairs of Portugal are still in a very deplorable condition. The debate upon the Sampaio contract, though proposed on terms absolutely rulnous, was carried by a majority of 66 to 25, in favor of the measure. By this measure, the foreign bond holders will, it appears, receive their modified dividend due in July, though probably at the expense of future ones. The decree for the dissolution of the militia battalions has been published.

lished.

GRECE.—Accounts from Greece represent the spirit of insurrection as general. In the Pelloponesus the desertion amongst the royal troops was increasing, and the insurgents in Crete were receiving re-inforcements from that quarter. The insurgent chief, Valenzas, was maintaining his ground at Mount Olympus, and on the 2d of June he had a body of 1200 men well armed under his command. A report reached Athens on the 8th, that serious disturbance had become at Langue, where, it was said, the Turks had massacred the Christian population.

where, it was said, the Turks had massacred the Christian population.

From Candia, the accounts received are dubious. The "Pottafoglio Maltese," of the 14th ult., gives a rumer, which it does not credit, of a battle between the Greeks and Turks, in which the former lost 500 men, but slew 1000 Turks, and took 500 prisoners. The same paper had been advised that another affair happened on the 28th of May, when the Greeks lost 35 men, and the Turks 185. The insurgents were supposed to amount already. The insurgents were supposed to amount already to 15,000 well armed men; while recruits and arms were daily being landed. Tahir Pacha was

arms were daily being landed. Tabir Pacha was to make a general attack on the 30th May. This insurrection of the Groeks of Candia has excited a strong sympathy amongst their compatriots and co-religionists in Greece, and large parties of young men have gone to Crete to take part in the insurrection. The Greek Government dare not openly countenance it, but they wink at it.—The embarkations are made at Cape Colonna, whither the troops march in the night every three or four days; parties of 250 or 300 men leave in this manner, armed and accounted for the service. Even officers of the Greek Phalanx have gone off ineognito to Candia.

Resila.—The Emperor has sent a squaron to large with his second son, the Grand Duke Islague with his second son, the Grand Duke Island has requested that no public Aurora frigate, and has requested that no public Aurora frigate, and has requested that no public Residue and amended at great length, in Committee of the Whole. No action was taken on it.

TURKEY AND EGYPT .- The news by the last appointed time of the silk harvest, which occurs about the middle of August, that a general insurrection will take place, and the Turkish rule most probably be shaken. The Emir Hyder and his Maronite fellow exiles

had, on their return, commenced revenging them-selves on their enemies, and great feuds prevailed. A deputation from the Lebanon was preparing to represent to the British government the extent of the oppressions they suffered from the Turkish rule, but the Druses had withdrawn their consent, and would only netition the Sultan.

Mehemet Ali has accepted and published his acceptance of the modified firman of the Sultan; he question of tribute is deferred.

FROM INDIA .- The mail from India, reached From INDIA.—The mail from India, reached London on Thursday, July 1st, and brings intelligence of no particular moment up to the dates above recorded. On the great topic of general interest—the China question—we have no further advices, there having been no arrival from China

hreatening severe penalties on any of his subjects who may be found engaged in the iniquitous slave

METTERNICH, the prime minister of Austria, it is said, is negocisting for the establishment of Jerusa-lem into a Pachalic, to belong to the Porte, but in some degree guarded by the European powers.

Naval Engagement in the River Plate.-Rio Ja-

Naral Engagement in the River Plate.—Rio Janeiro papers received at this office, contain Monte
Video dates to the 27th of May.

An engagement took place on the 24th, between
the Monte Video Squadron, under Commodore Coe,
and that of Buenos Ayres, under Admiral Brown.
The former consisted of six vessels, and the latter
of three. Brown however had the best artillers,
and his vessels were larger, and manned chiefly
with seamen, while Coe's were chiefly manned
with landsmen. The account states that notwithstanding these disadvantages, Coe gallantly sustained his adversary's fire for three hours. He
then found it expedient to retire, and arrived at My Lords and Gentlemen, in the exercise of my prerogative I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects, and I rely on the co-operation of my parliament, and the loyal zeal of my people for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the mations of the world which it has pleased Divine. Providence to assign to this country.

The Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty's command, then said, "My Lords and Gentlemen, it is her Mojesty's royal will and pleasure that this par-liament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 20th day of 12 men killed, and 20 wounded, including Lieut. Was supposed he was laboring under a depression of such mands the stressels, and the latter of three. Brown however had the best artillery, Murder.—A most wantom murder was committed in New York on Saturday night, by a wretch mand there was laboring under a depression of spirits, or mental derangement.

Murder.—A most wantom murder was committed to the New York on Saturday night, by a wretch mand these disadvantages, Coe gallantly sustained his adversary's fire for three hours. He house is a distinct that it is street, with a married couple maned Thomas and Catharine Riley. After behaving in a frantic maned with a married couple maned this street, with a married color couple maned this adversary's fire for three hours. He had the best artillery, with seamen, while Coe's were chiefly manned the best artillery.

Attended the best artillery, Murder.—A most wantom murder was committed to the New York on Saturday night, by a wretch mand the same and that of the couple maned.

Catharine Riley. After behaving in a frantic maned the the distance of three. Brown however had the best artillery, with seamen.

Auc.—about 11 o'clock at night, Kain stabled Mrs.

Riley, with a broken sword, through an opening in a door where he had stove in one of the panels.

they were needed for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

In March last another church was organized at Unionville, in the western part of the same town. Both of these colonies have recently enjoyed revivals of religion.—Cong. Jour.

Rev. Charles White.—The election of Mr. White (formerly of Thetford, late of Owego, N. Y.) to the Presidency of Wabash College, la. has been noticed before in our paper. The Owego Advertiser's speaks of the appointment as follows:—

"Mr. White has been connected with the Presidency of wabash College, la. has been the posterian church and Society in this village, as pastor, upwards of nine years; and in his removal to another field of labor, he carries with him the respect, good wishes, and warm affections of the people of his charge, and the community generally. His estimable family share with him in the public steem.

"The election of Mr. White is creditable to him, and to the college over which be is called to preside. He possesses talents of a high order—is a ripe scholar, and his turn of mind is well adapted to the duties of his elevated and responsible station."

The conservative members afready returned are life the same town. Shannon. Brown had only six or eight men moded to Taesday the 29th day of this instant June, to be then here holden; and this yeased, the wounded, and his yessels suffered very little damage. They were on the 27th at anchor off Monte Video. Coo was repairing his vessels with all speed, and then intended to try his luck again. The writer is however of opinion that he ought not do so, but should wait for the calling of another, the writs for which are returnated to the destructions of the people of intended to try his luck again. The writer is however of opinion that he ought not do so, but should wait for the calling of another, the writs for which are returnated to the destructions of the people of the districts on the associated to the enempty of the destricts on the associated to the enempty of the destruction of the people of such and the colling o Texas.—Later news has been received by way of New Orleans, from Texas. A proclamation by President Lamar has been printed at Austin in the Spanish language for distribution immediately upon the arrival of the expedition at Santa Fe. It is said to be a very able paper, and will probably have its desired effect, that of bringing the people of Santa Fe at once under the Texan government. Should they not see fit however, to accede to the terms offered by the Texans, the force under Col. McLeod will attack the town, and the result can hardly be doubted. Texas claims to the Rio Grande, and sooner or later she will have all she claims. It will be seen, therefore, the sime of this Santa Fe expedition are of no trifling character, but deeply important in more ways, than one.

CONGRESS .- Extra Session.

TUESDAY, July 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Linn occupied the morning hour in the continuation of his remarks on the resolution relative to remov-

als.
The Bank Bill was then taken up, and an amend The Bank Bill was then taken up, and an amend-ment offerred by Mr. Wright was debated through nearly the whole day, and finally negatived—yeas 22, nays 25. It provided that in case of a general suspension by the Bank or any offits branches, the charter shall be forfeited. It was opposed on the ground that the provisions of the bill provide checks

through the morning hour in defence of the resolution of inquiry relative to McLeod.

Wednesday, July 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Linn Wednesday, July 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Linn talked through the morning hour on the subject of removals. Mr. Clay presented a memorial from New York, in favor of a Bankrupt law. Three bills were received from the House—that for the support of pauper lunatics, and the two bills for the payment of Navy Pensions, and the purchase of ordinance. They were referred—the first to the Committee of the Whole—the last to the Naval Committee.

Committee.
The Fiscal Bank was then taken up, and an The Fiscal Bank was then taken up, and an amendment was offered by Mr. Tappan, reserving the right of Congress to repeal the charter. It was, however, withdrawn for the present.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Clay of Alabama, and amended by Mr. Clay of Kentucky. It provides that the bills of the Bank shall not be received during suggestion.

provides that the bills of the Bank shall not be received during suspension, and that such suspension
shall be adjudged a forfeiture of charter.

Mr. Benton offered two amendments which were
rejected. One was to strike out the clause forbidding the establishment of any other bank during the continuance of this, and the other proposed to reduce the rate of interest on loans to 5 per cent.

An amendment was adopted, providing that if a
suspension takes place during the recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide
other custody of the public money.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, offered an amendment to
strike out 12 per cent. as the interest to be paid by
the Bank on its liabilities whose payments have
been demanded for the time of its suspension, and
insert 25 per cent. This was rejected—yeas 19,
navs 25.

navs 25.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky from the committee on

Mr. Clay of Kentucky from the committee on Finance, reported the House bill, authorizing a loan of \$12,000,000. He expressed the hope that it might be immediately acted on as it was required by the wants of the Treasury, and hoped it would

by the wants of the Treasury, and nopea a conbe passed this week.

In the House, Mr. Young of New York, spoke
his hour upon the McLeod resolution. He dissented from the grounds taken by the President in the
instructions to Mr. Crittenden, and expressed his
hope that the course of justice in the case might
not be retarded.

The House resolved itself into a committee, and
took up the cill "making appropriations for various

took up the till "making appropriations for various fortifications, for ordnance and suppressing Indian Indiations, for ordnance and suppressing Indian Indiation Allow various amendments and debate, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

THERSDAY, July 15.—In the Senate, the day was

spent in executive session, and although no official announcement of the proceedings has transpired, it is understood that that the following nominations were confirmed: Col Chambers as Governor of loe confirmed: Col. Chambers as Col. Philadelphia Mr. Montgomery as Postmaster at Philadelphia Mr. Riddle as Postmaster at Pittsburg.

and Mr. Riddle as Postmaster at Pittsburg.

Previous to going into Executive Session, a piquant and discursory debate took place on a wish expressed by Mr. Clay that the Senate should take up the Lean Bill. Mr. Calhoun wished that the Bank Bill should be first disposed of Mr. Clay urged the necessities of the government, and Mr. Calhoun suggested the issue of Treasury Notes. Mr. Clay was opposed to this; and the debate here took an incidental turn upon the 'one hour rule in the House. The opposition Senators threatened if it were applied in the Senate, they would protract the session till autumn. Mr. Clay said he should propose it.

tract the session till autumn. Mr. Clay said he should propose it.
Mr. Benton said that the opposition would be ready to have the question taken on the Bank Bill on Monday night. Mr. Clay gave notice that he should move to take up the Loan Bill, as soon as the

Senate came out of executive session.

In the House, the Fortification bill was argue

Important Diplomatic Appointments -We learn

Col. C. S. Todd, of Kentucky, Minister to Russia.

Hon. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland, Minister to Austria .- Balt. Pat.

The National Intelligencer estimates that the ties of the United States amount of debt and Itabilities of the United States government on the 1st of January next, will be \$18,694,449. This does not include the \$15,000,-000 which it is proposed to borrow for the con-struction of a Fiscal Bank. The amount of debt and out-standing appropriations on the 1st of Janu-ary last, was \$17,274,081.

Rev. E. K. Avery.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Rhode Island, states the following:—"The murder of Miss Cornell was committed, if committed at all, on the night of the 20th of December, 1832, and on that night Mr. Avery was absent from his family in Bristol. He le. of May. Sir Gordon Bremer was still at Calcutta organizing a reinforcement of troops for the experiment of an arrival from China organizing a reinforcement of troops for the experiment of a small proportion of native troops. The three Presidents were busily preparing their respective reinforcements, and it was expected the whole force would speedily be in readiness to proceed to their destination where death, sickness and mismanagement have rendered their presence urgently requisite.

King Orno, of Greece has published threatening severe penalty. enort, they could not be bound. I was conversing on this subject a few days since, with a distinguished gentleman, of Bristol, and he informed me of the astounding fact, that the man and boy have recently been discovered, and the boy, now a full grown man by the way, has by affidavit, substantiated every word Mr. Avery asserted on his examination!

"This is the day for me to Die.-The Maumee "This is the day for me to Die.—The Maumee River Times says, as the steamboat Com. Perry was about leaving Ashtabula harbor, on Sunday, the 4th inst., there came to the wharf an old man, whose whitened locks betokened age, and whose tattered garments bespoke rather of poverty than otherwise, and uttering these words, "this is the day for me to die," threw himself into the lake. Before his body was rescued he was a corpse. It was supposed he was laboring under a depression of spirits, or mental derangement.

pired in fifteen minutes afterwards. The husband wrested the weapon from the murderer, who, it appears endeavored to kill him also. It is suppos-ed the wretch was drunk. He had no quarrel with the decreased.

Fire is Watertown.—A very destructive fire occurred in Watertown on Wednesday. It broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock in the bakery of Mr. Leathe, which was destroyed. The stables and other out buildings of the Spring Hotel were also burnt. The Hotel being of brick was saved, although several times on fire; and the furniture was removed with much damage. The meeting House of the Rev. Dr. Francis's society, a beautiful structure, recently erected, was entirely destroyed, together with the sheds near it. The store of Mr. John Clark was also burnt. It contained a valuable stock of goods, most of which were probably removed. One or two dwelling houses and other buildings were also burnt.—Daily 3de.

Loss of Life in a Well.—Sampson Sniffins of Greenbush, says the Brooklyn Star, descended into his well on the 3d inst., and was rendered senseless by mephitic vapor. Mr. Dykeman went down to assist him, and was also overpowered. A brave Irishman named Kelley, not deterred by the prospect of death, descended after them, after stimulating himself with brandy and camphor. He brought Mr. Dykeman up first, and then Mr. Sniffins. Dykeman was with great difficulty restored, but Mr. Sniffins found to be a corpse.

Murder and Attempt at Suicide.—On Tuesday night last, Mr. David Abbott, of Middlebury, in a fit of derangement, killed his wite by strangling her, (it is supposed while asleep) and then cut his own throat, which has not yet proved fatal, though his situation is very precarious. He has eight or ten children.

Accident.—We learn from the Hartford Times that last Friday, Wm. Reddiford, of that city, in attempting to climb a load of hay, slipped when near the top, and fell upon a sharp stake, which entered his body under the arm, and passed nearly or quite through the shoulder. The wound is considered divergence. sidered dangerous.

Melancholy Accident.—Mr. Thomas H. Brigham, of Dorset, Vt. while at work at Mr. Way's quarry in Dorset, was killed by the earth and rocks caving in suddenly, breaking one of his legs, thigh and back; he lived about 15 minutes after the accident. Mr. Brigham was 25 years of age.

A nehole Family Struck.—We learn that, during one of the thunder showers, a whole family residing at the "English Neighborhood," N. J., were prostrated by lightning. The father it was feared would not survive. No other was dangerously injured, and the house in which they were, suffered little damage.—N. Y. Tattler.

Second Lieut. J. R. H. Lancaster, was instantly killed by lightning, on the 5th inst., at Crystal riv-er, Florida, while standing in the stern of a boat

A man by the name of Bagen, who says he is a minister, is on trial in Philadelphia for larceny for instigating a Mrs. Burr, after seducing her, to rob her husband. He commenced by persuading her that her husband was an incarnate devil, an outcast from God, with whom it was rank pollution to cast from God, with whom it was rank pollution to entertain a common feeling of affection. He persuaded her that a marriage with such a being was a mere nullity, unregistered in heaven, and unbinding on earth, and that it was entirely consonant with true religion to despise and plunder him. Having poisoned her feelings in this way, he found it an easy matter to pervert her to his own purposes. She believed him almost divine, and was ready to do his will in any thing.

NOTICES.

NORFOLE ASSOCIATION.—The Clergymen connected with his body, are hereby notified that their next regular meeting will be in Braintree, at the house of Rev. Dr. Storrs, on Taesay, the 27th inst, at 9 o'clock A. M.

SANUEL W. Cozzens, Scribe.

Milton, July 16th, 1841. The Old Colony Association will hold its next meeting at the touse of Rev. Mr. Briggs, in North Rochester, pon Tuesday, the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. D. C. Burr, Scribe. New Bedford, July 12th, 1841.

The Taunton Association, will hold its next regular meeting a Rayesham, at the house of Rev. Mr. Sanford, on Tuesday have been all the sanford of the Sanfor

Mannon Association.—The Clergymen, composing the doty, are respectfully notified, that their next meeting will be did at the Kev. Mr. Long's, Millord, on Tuesday, the 17th Lugust, at 4 o'clock P. M. D. Santono, Scribe. Medicag., Adv. 2021.

NOTICE CORRECTED. - The Middleser South Association recount of the sickness of Rev. Mr. Champion, instea g their next regular meeting at Bover, will meet to aight, at the residence of Rev. Geo. E. Day, on the to ity of August, at 2 o'clock F. M. Joint Storas Holliston, July 15, 1811. ay of August, at 2 o'clock P. M. John Storrs, Scribe.

Holliston, July 15, 1811.

Townsend Penale Seminary.—The Annual Examinatio

BUSH'S NOTES ON EXODUS,
in another column, that the next term commences the 38th
instant.

MINDLEREE COLLEGE ALEMSIA—A Special Committee was
appointed at the 1st necting of the Associated Alumni of
this College to invite the attention of members to the next announ Aug. 17. In view of the new organization of the Facnity, and of the efforts of the Corporation, a plan will be submitted for the action of the Association in aid of the College
Library. The usual Anniversary exercises are expected;
an Octation from Dr. Beuman, and the Insugural Address of
Professor A. Smith, on Commencement Bay. An unusual attendance of the older Graduates, it is hoped, will be present.

L. L. Tilde, Charman Committee.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, July 19, 1841. From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 330 Beef Cattle, 40 Cows and Calves, 2200 Sheep, and 170 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold. 115 Beef Cattle were and 170 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold. 115 Beef Cattle were from New York, and 130 are expected next week. Process—Beef Cattle—We again reduce our quotations to correspond to sales:—first quality 5 75 a \$6; second quality \$5 a 5 59; third quality \$4 a 4 75. Cones and Catres. "I Dult;" we noticed sales at \$15, \$18, \$23, \$28, \$23 and \$55. Sacep—Sales of tots 150, 162, 188, \$2, 225, 231, 250 and \$75. x 73. Serine—A small lot of Pigs 5 1 2 a 6 1 2, and a lot mostly Barrows at 6c: old Hogs from 4 1-2 to 5 1 4. At retail from 4 1 2 to 7.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Edwin Webber, to Miss Mary D. Brown, both of Boston, formerly of Bath, Me.—Bev. Mr. Peaslee, Paser of the Freewill Baptist Church at Ashburnham, to Miss Sancy D. Andrew, of Sutton-Rev. Charles W. Ainsworth,

of Boston, humany, the Free W. America W. Am Nantucket, Mr. John L. Jones, of Boston, to Miss Eme. Wilber, of N. line G. Wilber, of N.
In Adden, ISth inst. Job Chase, Esq. of West Harwich, to
Mrs. Eunice Drury, of H.
In Richmond, Va. James Brooks, Esq. of N. York, to Mrs.
Mary L. Randolph, of Wilton, on James River.

A New York of States and Season, and presents.

A New Libraries, Family Reading, and presents.

Among thom are, Eleanor Vanner, Howard Evetin, Jomes John, The Seasons, Bible Chronelogy, Howard Evetin, Lome Book. Mrs. Hodger's William Comment, embrocing the memoirs, Bible Sketches and Seasons, Daniel, Bayd, Edight memoirs, Libraries and Seasons, Daniel, Bayd, Edight and Elisha, a very acceptable addition to the family, or Sab-

sook. Mrs. roommemoirs, Bible Sheiches and Sea.
memoirs, Bible Sheiches and Sea.
mid Elishn, a very acceptable addition to the family, or
hat Selacit Library.
A full empty of the Four handred and twenty for varieties of
hound Library books, Union Citestions, Union Bible Biebound Library books, Union Citestions, Union Bible Bietionaries, Teacher Tanghi, Bible Geography
hath School Requisition and Esch Geography
hath School Requisition and Esch Geography
A Committee. 20 WM. E. TAFFAN, dgcst.

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. This present year will close on Thursday, July 29. The annual address will be delivered at the village church, by Prof. B. Edwards, of Andover Theological Seminary. The examination of the School will occupy the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday, and a part of Tuerday forenoon, The exercises of Thursday will commence at the Seminary, at eight o'clock, and at the church at eleven o'clock A. M. South Hadley, July 14, 1841.

J. D. Cospit, See'ry.

The Temple School, Tremont St., Boston

The Temple School, Tremont St., Boston.

Julie Autumn Term will open on Wednesday, Sept. 1st, at
the Masonic Temple, No. 8. The object of this Institution is the education of young indies, on such principles and
in such a manner as Christian Parents would desire. It aims
at a high standard of intellectual cultivation, but nothing to regarded more important than the culture of the Aucut, and the
formation of character to fit the pupil for the practical duties of
the various relations of inc. embraces all the hranches of a
good English education, and for those who desire it, the ancent and modern languages, and the higher departments in
Philosophy and Bellies Lettres. Courses of Lectures, Philosophical apparatus, Experiments, Drawings and Models are
freely introduced to explain and illustrate the subjects of studay. The uncommonly beautiful and airy room, with all its
arrangements; and vocal and instrumental music contribute
to the healthful and pleasureable exercise of the mind, and
give an attering aspect to the acquisition of knowledge. The
terms are eleven weeks 12 years of age, \$15 per quarter.

For the Languages, Drawing and Stationery, the usual additional charges will be made.

July 23. Sw. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

BRADFORD ACADEMY. THE next term of this Institution commences on Wedge-bar, the 28th inst., to continue twelve weeks. Appli-cations for admission may be made to Miss A. C. HASSEL-TINE, the Principal.

Westboro' Seminary for Young Ludies,

"HE next Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 18th of August. Misses H. & M. C. Brinham are continued as Teachers; whose connexion with the
school for more than a year, enables the Directors with the
fullest confidence to assure the public of their fitness for the
fullest confidence to assure the public of their fitness for the
fullest confidence to assure the public of their fitness for the
fullest confidence to assure the
Mexthoro' July 23, 1811. 4w E. M. Phillips, Sec'ry.

TOWNSEND UNION ACADEMY, TOWNSEASURE TOWNSEAS, and intended the accommodation of pupils of both sexes—will connect on the 6th of September next, under the superind dence and instruction of Mr. N. S. Dickersons. A comme temperature of the Trustees and friends of the Institute of the Ins

the part of the Iristees and triends of the Institution to render it, in every respect, a school of high order. None admitted for less than six weeks. Twittee in advance.

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6w-6

July, 23.

SITUATION WANTED. By a Young Lady, as an Assistant in an Academy, or male Seminary, or to take charge of a Select Sch where the higher English Studies, and the Latin languoud be attended to. Satisfactory recommendations of perience and qualifications will be given. Please addressed and the Control of the Con

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July 23.

DENALE, 118

DENALE, 118

DENALE, 118

OTES, Critical and Practical, on the Book of Exodus; designed as a general help to Biblical Reading and Instruction. By George Bush, Prof. of Heb. and Orient. Literature, N. York City University. In two volumes, Just published by SAXTON & PEIRCE, 133 1.2 Washing, July 23.

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RUSH'S NOTES ON EXODUS.

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NEW BOOKS.

Bethmond, Va. James in James River.

y L. Randolph, of Wilton, on James River.

y L. Randolph, of Wilton, on James River.

DEATHS.

In this city, Miss Alice Baron, aged 75—Miss Eliza W. Idgman, 35.

In Charlestown, Mr. Pamelia, wife of Dr. Benjamin Seabu, of consumption, 52 years, and constantial to the constantial property of the constantial property of the constantial property. At Point Shirley, Mrs. Elizabeth Tewkshury, formerly of leer Island, 70.

In Brockline, Mr. George Murdock, 42.

In Andowe, Mrs. Solone, wife of the late James Cochran, 8. The deceased has left over 290 descendants.

At Cambridgeport, 29th inst. after a long and distressing illness, Mr. Edward Dallinger, 27.

In Salem, 18th inst. Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of James Aring ton, deaf and dumb, a native of Groton, N. H. 27.

In Swance, Mr. Edward Dallinger, 28.

In Swancey, Mr. Edward Dallinger, 29.

In Swance, Mr. Edward Dallinger, 29.

In Swance, Mr. Sandelling, 80.

In Swance, Mr. Sandelling, 80.

In Swance, Mr. Sandelling, 80.

In Wrentham, Ir. Sanuel Bugbee, about 69.

In Providence, Mr. David Code, formerly of Seckonk, Ms. 70.

At Newmarket, N. H. Mrs. Drown, 37 L3 years. She had a good hope in Christ almast 89 years, and was a member of the Freewill Baptist Church in Newmarket.

The American Sunday Shool Union

In Yet lately published some choice Books for Sabbath School Liberger, Family Reading, and presents.

School Liberger, Family Reading, and presents. dame is another story of a brechest comments the School Visiter.

Gerr con Scholans.—A neat little volume, with a fron-

### POETRY.

The following lines were sung at the last gathering of the resent senior class in Vale College, before their final meeting it Commencement, in August. The music was performed by the College Choir, after the farewell poem and oration.

### THOUGHTS AT PARTING.

Well—our years, like itansient dreams,
All have glided by,
Smilling in the Past they stand,
A silent company.
Tell us, ye fleeting band, Gliding to your shadowy land, Tell us-will your sunny reign Ne'er return again?

THE RESPONSE. Yes, your years, like transient dr All have glided by, Smiling in the Past they stand, A silent company. Still receding, on the shore Of wasting life, they'll come no more
And for you, their sunny reign
Ne'er returns again!

But those days, and months, and hours, Tell us, where are they ? Like a full, and lengthened life They seem'd, but yesterday!
Far, far they stretch'd along,
Bright with flowers, and cheer'd by song; Joy, and kindling fancy, form'd Ne'er a dream beyond !

Fled forever—with your years, Fled those days and hours; Gather'd now, or lost for aye, Gather'd all their flowers ! Brighter days, and calmer hours, Purer joys, or fairer flowers, Earnest hearts, ye may attain Ne'er in life again!

First to us these moments now Seem "fareweil" to say, What the heart may ne'er express, First we feel to-day! Feelings there we thought had flown, One by one come swelling on— Old attachments, friendly ties, Kindly men

Spirits once that swell'd our ranks, Meet us not to-day; Time, true hearts are missing here! Tell us, where are they ? Why, why should disappear Faces once familiar here Hearts that burned, and eyes that shone

TIME. Few that entered first the race Reach the goal to-day ! Some have turned aside; and some I've slain upon the way. Mortals, that are spared to win All your restless hearts within, Onward-goals must yet be won! On, mortals, on Choavs. Parting sunders many a tie

All unfelt before What a beauty clothes these scenes Never yet they wore! Trees ne'er sprung so full and fair; Never breathed so soft an air ! Earth pe'er offered to the sky Such a minstrelsy!

IX.

And these tranquil shades of clm—

Deep their beauty now ! And these old familiar balls-Dearer still they grow Stay, stay ye flecting hours!
Bear not from these classic bowers,
These happy scenes, and spirits gay,
Our kindred souls away!

Time. Room, room for throngs who come Closely pressing on. oiterers in the flight of years, Loiterers in the night of years,

The final task is done!

Others come these seats to fill— Stranger voices drown your own On, loiterers, on

CHORUS. Yet one prayer we proffer still; Grant it, ere we go.

Gently deal with one, whose eye Rests kindly on us now ! Blessings on that parent heart! Heaven's own peace be still its part. Grief, and pain, and sorrow dim, Time, O spare to him!

And for us who linger here, Yet one parting strain. When shall music's grateful voice Blend our hearts again! God speed you, comrades! still Heaven protect and guard you well. Bright the sky, and fair the gaie-Peace to bonor'd ' Yale !"

# MISCELLANY.

Copied for the Boston Recorder with particular reference non that was preached at the late Unitarian Ordina

### THE ATONEMENT.

The doctrine of the atonement by the sacrifice of Christ, constitutes one of the grand pillars which supports the whole fabric of evangelical truth. If this be removed, the superstructure must inevitably fall. It is a doctrine which gives to Christianity all its glory, and to man all his to Christianity all its glory, and to man all his woring forthwith that we do hear, and beg leave hopes of bliss. It lays open the infinite benevous the heart of God, and publishes to a guilty world that he is just, and the justifier of him with your personal and private virtues."

It stands intimately continues the sacrification of the atonement by the sacrification of the philanthropist rejoice.—Mer. Journal.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD WRITERS.

Charity.—The world teacheth me that it is madness to leave behind the goods I may carry with me. Religion teacheth me that what I charity a vile story to get abroad—and what is worse, we fear that, although it may be with me. Religion teacheth me that what I cave behind the goods I may carry with me. Religion teacheth me that what I cave behind the goods I may carry with me. Religion teacheth me that what I cave behind the goods I may carry with me. Religion teacheth me that what I cave behind the goods I may carry with me. Religion teacheth me that what I cave behind the goods I may carry with me. Religion teacheth me that what I cave behind the goods I may carry with me. (acad. Experiment teacheth me that what I cave behind the goo ty world that he is just, and the justifier of him that believes in Jesus. It stands intimately con-nected with every other doctrine of the Bible; and were it possible that infidelity could ever expunge it, Ichabod might be written on every page. But it is a ground of exultation, that, notwithstanding numbers, by their sophistical reasoning, have en-deavored to fritter, away its junctures and othdeavored to fritter away its importance, and others have dared to sacrifice it at the shrine of human reason. It has survived the rage of every opponent, and still constitutes the glory of the patriarchal, the Mosaic, the Christian religion, and stands, and will stand as an electrol recommend.

ples of his moral government.

It is by means of the atonement of Christ that

The minds; but such reading will prove no better than revery and castle-building would to your business plans. The mind is thus a mere passive recipient, not an active agent; the dreamy, half-view, as he was about to take his departure for his residence in a neighboring town. "I think shall not," was the reply; "our meetings are so dull and uninteresting, that I have concluded not to attend any more at present." "I am sorry to hear this: how are your meetings conducted:" "I have not attended very constantly, but I can give you an account of the last one. I went rather early, just after our minister Mr. A. had got the fire agoing; there was nobody there; and we stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the most important is that instance of the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in by a few women and the stood and taked awhile before any one came in the stood and taked awhile before any one came in the stood and taked awhile before any one came in the stood and taked awhile before any one came in the stood and taked awhile before any one came in the stood and taked awhile before any one came in the stood and taked awhile before any one came in the stood and taked awhile before any one came in the stood and taked awhile before any one cam Mr. A. seemed very sad and desponding; by and by a few women and two or three brethren came in. Mr. A. read a hymn, but there was no sing-ing; for Dea. C. don't like to pitch a tune—and the females cannot. ing; for Dea. C. don't like to pitch a tune—and the females cannot. Mr. A. prayed, and gave opportunity for remarks; but nobody spoke: after awhile he gave an exhortation himself, and asked brother B. to lead in prayer; he declined, and Dea. C. closed the meeting. You can hardly think how chilling such a meeting is. We had no other light but Mr. A's two lamps, and only about a dozen persons sitting far apart in a large, cold, dark room, all silent as the grave; it had such a depressing influence on my feelings that I am depressing influence on my feelings, that I am sure it is not my duty to go; it does me more hurt

sure it is not my duty to go; it does me more hurt than good."

"Does Mr. A. generally attend?" "O yes, always; it would not do for the minister to be absent, you know; but he does not make the meetings interesting, as our old minister used to do in the time of the great revival." "Do you wish to be the property of the great revival." to have the meetings well attended and interest-ing?" "Certainly: I long to see such seasons as we used to have in our little praying circle." "I can tell you how you may make the mecting in-teresting, if you really wish it, and are willing to try." "I am sorriy you should doubt my sincerity: but I really do not see what I can do." "I will tell you, my dear brother, and if you sincerely desire to see the meeting flourish, you will try it. Go to brother B. and brother S. and Dea. C. and engage them to go to the meeting, and take their families with them, and go prepared to take a part. Tell Dea C. he must pitch the tune: he no difficulty in doing it at home, and his wife and children are singers—he must take them. Do you go early yourself, and have the room well warmed and well lighted before Mr. A. gets there. When the hymn is read, let Dea. C. select some familiar tune, and sing; the females will fall in, and you will have good singing. When opportunity is given for remarks, do you rise and address the brethren and sisters who are rise and address the brethren and sisters who are present, not in the language of reproof, but of hope and encouragement. Talk to them, not about them; let brother B. follow you immediately; and after he has concluded, let brother S. offer prayer; let Dea. C. close, by singing some stanza, familiar to all. When the meeting is done, look familiar to all. When the meeting is done, look of disregard the strict discipline, which must always be maintained in institutions of this kind, she does not wipe a tear from her eye; and just notice Mr. A's countenance as you shake hands with him at parting; and when you get home, resolve to make every possible effort yourself to sustain the meeting, and to induce others to do it."

My dear reader, do you go to the prayer meeting? You cannot neglect it without periling.

My dear reader, do you go to the prayer meeting? You cannot neglect it without periling your own suritual interests and those of your fellow disciples. Go to the prayer meeting, and take a part init.—Cong. Journal.

### THE INVITATION DECLINED.

Some time since the Popish "Bishop of Arath, and coadjuter Bishop of Philadelphia," issued an epistle, dated, "Feast of St. John's, 1841," to the clergy of the Episcopal Charch, inviting them to return to the bosom of the mother church," to look up" to " the chair of the Pope," telling them that he "could not come beyond the precincts of the (Papal) Church to reach them in their present position, and therefore from afar he raised his voice carcating them to return like obeteent children. To this invitation the Episcopal Bishop, Chace, of Illinois, returns a reply not the most docile, in the following strain:
"That branch of the Holy Catholic Church (not

Roman) in America, whose bishops you have thought proper to address, and invite to leave their parent and primitive stock—the Vine Christ Jesus, whose only "Husbandman" God the fath-er—to be ingrafted on the Romish church, is cher-ished by the blood of her martyrs. You cannot ished by the blood of her martyrs. You cannot be ignorant that we are all deeply conscious of the fact of these martyrs having died rather than own the corrupted creed of the Romish Church or submit to the usurpations of her self-created Pontiff. That is should ever have entered your mind to invite us to return to that Church, and submit to their hierarchy, seems strange; and that we should do it with our eyes shut and our tongues tied in obedience to your invitation, is no compil. tied in obedience to your invitation, is no compli-ment to our understanding, and no evidence of your humility."

So it appears that the fraternal invitation of the Popish r ishop is all lost on the refractory Epis-copalian. Not only so, but he treats all his solici-iude with contempt, and even makes dark insinu-

your attention to a given subject in preference to others. Examine it systematically. Nothing tru-ly useful and permanent can be acquired without a plan; no one ever became well-informed by accident. Begin with elementary facts and princi-ples, and as you advance, you will presently see at least the relations and connections of the differtriarchal, the Mosaic, the Christian religion, and stands, and will stand, as an eternal monument of the infinite demerit of sin, the inflexibility of justice, the benevolence of Christ, the perfection of the character of God, and the immutable principal triangle of the sacredly appropriated, remembering ing-time be sacredly appropriated, remembering how much useful knowledge is to be acquired and

the character of God, and the immutable principles of his moral government.

It is by means of the atonement of Christ that in the surface properties of the moral government.

It is by means of the atonement of Christ that the holy produced in the time to acquire and produced the time to acquire the time to the time to acquire the time to acqui

Read, with the resolution to make what you read your own. Several ways of doing this may be suggested. The most important is that just now considered—a habit of fixed attention and thought. Another is, to write as you read; to make an abstract of your author; and slow as this process may appear, its results are sure and invaluable. Among those results, will be one which every gentleman should desire—the ability to express himself at least with purity and precision. One author thus studied, will benefit the mind more than fifty passed over mapidly. But in your sitthan fifty passed over rapidly. But in your sit-uation, gentlemen, it has struck me that small associations for the purpose of conversation upon a given subject, would be found exceedingly profit-able. Reading makes the full man, writing the correct man, but speaking makes the ready man. The effort which it makes in giving birth to a rave; it had such a feelings, that I am it does me more hurt presses a truth or fact more deeply.

The Friend Fr. W. [Dr. Polt's Lectures.]

\* The Friend, Essay IV.

### HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

We were much gratified by a visit to the House of Correction, at South Boston a few days since, of Correction, at South Boston a few days since,
This is an institution of which the city of Boston
may well be proud. It is admirably managed—
and for cleanliness, discipline, moral instruction,
for accomplishing all the great and important
purposes of imprisonment for offences against the
laws, it will doubtless compare favorably with any
prison or penitentiary on the continent.

The convicts here are treated as human beings
—as human beings, although criminal not utterly

-as human beings, although criminal, not utterly, hopelessly degraded—as men, who, fallen from their high estate, are yet capable of cherishing a feeling of self-respect, and who may yet repent of their crimes, resist all temptations to vice, and become useful members of society. The Superintendent, CHANDLER ROBBINS, is a gentlement tendent, CHANDLER KOBBINS, is a gentlemen, who possesses qualities singularly adapted to the important situation which he holds. He is deeply read in the book of human nature—and in his treatment of the guilty and unfortunate men placed under his charge, he is kind, firm, uniform, and just. He thus obtains the respect and affection of the convicts, who regard him not as an oppressor. A tyrint, or enemy, but as a FRIEND.

ways be maintained in institutions of this kind.
Corporal punishment is never administered,
under any circumstances, to the inmates of the
House of Correction—and although there are now two hundred and seventy persons (males and fe-males, in about equal proportions) in that Institu-tion, some of them hardened offenders, the Superintendent requires only four officers to assist him in maintaining the discipline of the prison Neither of them is in the habit of carrying even a cans, or a cudgel—nor is there a musket, pistol or sword upon the premises! These convicts, are all managed, and held in complete subjection, not by physical, but by moral measures, judiciously

A large portion of their time is devoted to labor to useful employment. Here they acquire a habit of industry, and are taught the means of getting a The business of stone-cutting is car reighbood. The business of stone-cutting is carried on to a considerable extent, and blocks of Quincy granite, are made with much skill and ingenuity to assume a variety of degent chapter. We were much pleased with the manner in which the bases and the capitals of the Coruntian columns, intended for the portico of the new Church in Winter street, were executed. The columns are fashioned at the quary.

Every cell is furnished with a Bible—and moral

and religious instruction is administered to then by the Chaplain, the Rev. Charles Cleveland, who omits no opportunity to aid the Superintendent in his efforts to bring about that great and glorious result, the moral reformation of the convict.

now living, he would rejoice to visit such a prison as this—which furnishes such a wonderful con-trast with even the best prisons, established in his day—when the chief object aimed at was the punishment of the criminal.—The great improve-ment which has been made in prison discipline, within a few years, is calculated to make the

Co. Watchman.

[Co. Watchman.]

[Co. Watchman.]

[I will then carry that treasure with me by giving it, which the worldling loseth by keeping it—so that, while his corpes shall carry nothing but a winding-sheet to his grave, I shall be richer under tions, or particular pursuits will possibly direct ground than I was above it.

Worms in Flower Pors.—Ladies who cultivate flowers will gratefully receive the following recipe for destroying a very troublesome reptactions, or particular pursuits will possibly direct ground than I was above it.

Worms in Flower Pors.—Ladies who cultivate flowers will gratefully receive the following recipe for destroying a very troublesome reptactions, or particular pursuits will possibly direct.

At the last monthly concert in Boston, a letter from Mr. Judson was read, expressive of his high gratification at having put to the press the last sheet of his revised translation of the Scriptures, in August last. The work of revisal he says, has been far more laborious than that of translating at first.—The amount of labor and care bestowed at first.—The amount of labor and care bestowed on it is immense, both as it regards the critical and thorough manner in which he has investigated the Hebrew and Gree's originals, and his efforts to render them into the most intelligible and expressive words and idioms of the language into which he translates. Although very difficult to be pleased with his own productions, he manifests considerable satisfaction with this. In reference of the same and the s ference to the invitations which he has repeatedly received to visit this country, he replies that he cannot think of it in the present improved state of his health.—N. H. Bap. Reg.

RESTITUTION .-- Forty-two years ago my father was a poor man, with a wife as industrious as himself and one child, and the prospect of so many more that it might be necessary for the ravens to feed them, he worked early and late for a support. One dollar them in his purse made him feel richer than he now feels with a good title to great form.

a good farm.

Returning home one day with a purse containing ten silver dollars in his pocket, he lost it on the road. Long and diligent was the search for it; but in vain, as a neighbor had picked it up

and appropriated it to his own use.

It must, however, have been a fire in his bosom. For how could be travel that road, or pass the house of his neighbor without feeling the lashes

cessions to its numbers. We perceive as yet no abatement of enthusiasm, or rather, we would say of healthful excitement, which keeps all hands in excellent spirits, prompt and energetic in their efforts to extend the influence of the good work. No one acquainted in Augusta can walk our streets, without being impressed with the change due has taken piace among us; and all has been has taken place among us; and all has been e so kindly—so pleasantly—we can scarcely tell how—and yet, it is done. Our dramshops are in a great measure forsaken, and those who lately thronged them, with freshened countenances and elastic step, are industriously devoting themselves to the proper business of life, diffusing joy and gladness around their domestic circles."

[Zuw's Herald.]

[Zuw's Herald.] ell how and yet, it is done. Our dramsh

WASHINGTON CITY.-Mr. Buckingham, the traveller, gives a revolting description of the mor-al atmosphere at Washington. According to his ar atmosphere at Washington. According to his account, it is exceedingly noisome and corrupt. He says that at Washington, the Capital of this Republic, "the total absence of all restraint upon the actions of men, either legal or moral, occasions such open and unblushing displays of recklessness and profligacy as would hardly be credited, if mentioned in detail. Unhapply, too, the influence of this is more or less felt at the detail. influence of this is more or less felt in the deteriorded characters of almost all persons who come often to Washington, or live for a long period there. Gentlemen from the northern and eastern States, who, before they left their homes, were accounted moral, and even pious men, undergo such a change at Washington, by a removal of all restraint, that they very often come back, very altered characters, and, while they are at Washington.

Self-Conceit.—Seldom have I seen much ostentation and much learning go together. It is when the sun is rising and declining that he make the the longest shadows: at mid-day, when he is highest, none at all. It is a good old maxim, "to be, rather than seem." I would rather appland myself for having much that I show not, than others should appland me for attempting to show much that I have not.

Ambition.—An ambitious man is his own greatest enemy; for he ever torments himself and nother than ambitious man is his own greatest enemy; for he ever torments himself and nother than ambitious man is his own greatest enemy; for he ever torments himself and nother watering may be easily destroyed, simply by watering the soil with him water, which may be made by putting a piece of lime weighing about two pounds into a pai of water; when the whole is slacked and stirred up, it should be allowed to settle. The clear water may be then turned of, and the soil in pots should be liberally watered with it.—The worms will soon leave the premises by crawling out upon the surface, when they may be taken out and destroyed, simply by watering the soil with him water, which may be made by putting a piece of lime weighing about two pounds into a pai of water; when the whole is slacked and stirred up, it should be allowed to settle. The clear water may be then turned of, and the soil in pots should be allowed to settle. The clear water may be then turned of, and the soil in pots should be allowed to settle. The clear water may be then turned of, and the soil in pots should be allowed to settle. The clear water may be then turned of, and the soil in pots should be allowed to settle. The clear water may be then turned of, and the soil in pots should be allowed to settle. The clear water may be then turned of, and the soil in pots should be allowed to settle.

Smoking in the Streets.—The vile and abomina-ble practice of smoking segars in our most public streets and thorough-fires, seems to increase. Even persons in the garb of gentlemen, are daily seen puffing their suffocating tobacco-smoke into seen puffing their sufficienting tobacco-smoke into the faces of the passers by, without regard to sex. Such things should not be.

Lay Prayers.—In the programme of the exercises at the Celebration of Independence at Washington, we see it announced that "two laymen will offer prayers to the assembled multitude." We remember the case of the individual, who, by a slip of the tungue, characterized a certain professioners as the tongue, characterized a certain performance as "the finest prayer ever delivered to a Boston audience." But he did not imagine that praying to a multitude would ever become a serious and regular business.

Mr. Adams's School for Young Ladies. "ME next quarter will commence on the 6th of Sept. Pupils are not received for a shorter time than one year,
and will be expected to give notice of their intention to leave,
one quarter in advance. Tution \$400 per year. No deduction for absence. Application may be made to Mr. A. at his
room in P hilips Place, (entrance under the rotunda,) from 9
to 2 o'clock, till the middle of July; afterwards, during
the vacation, by letter addressed—Solomon Adams, Portland,
Maine.

Maine. (in Buston), to Hon, Samuel Hubbard, Hon, Rufus Choate, Rev. S. Alken, Rev. N. Adams, Rev. H. Winslow, Choate, Sev. S. Alken, Rev. N. Adams, Esq. Nathaniel Dana, Esq. Davisk Palmer, Homes & Homer, and to Professors Simon Greenleaf and L. Longfellow, ('Harvard University), Long 2, 128w.

The Handel and Hayda Society of Beston,

to be near at me-selonicos in hoston, during the sessions of the National Musical Concention.

This course of instruction, designed especially for persons desirous of qualifying thruseives to become teachers of music, will commence on Tuesday, 17th August, at 150°clock A. M., and will be continued for about ten successive days, under Frafessor's Geo. J. Wieb, J. F. Warner, and H. W. Greaterez, as follows:

The members of this class, and of the National Musical Convention, will have free admission.

Terms.—Tickets to whole course, except Nos. 7 & 8, \$5,00, for a Gentleman, with prividege of introducing a lady, and of free admission for future years. For a Lady alone, \$2,50. Eatra for No. 7 \$2,50.

Tickets at Jenns & Paimer, 131 Washington street, and Bardburn & Soden, No. 10 School street.

July 16.

ty conscience?

Itly he has been brought under the influthat gospel which teaches man to do justly, not to his neighbor, confessed the injury isked his forgiveness, restored the money, and any other remuneration in his power, at a wink, said he could I sleep last night; ould I rest till I had made confession and tution.—J. S.

[Mecantile Journal.]

A New Idea.—The proprietor of a Circus in whick, the proprietor of a Circus in whick, the proprietor of a Circus in whick, the proprietor of a Circus in whick the injury pleasure the Vestry Singing Book, recently published by your will allow me to express my thanks for the service you have readered the Christian community, in supplying which will probably do most to promote religion, the circus riders, or the future preachers who are to occupy the house? But the best of the story is, as a friend informs us, that the receipts fall short of the expenses the circus or Universalism is below par there, we are not told.

[C. Metachman.]

A CHISTA, (ME.) WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE is SOCIETY.—This society, says the Gazette, "since every evening, important actions of the service of the service of the surface of the service of the plant should be selected from the sweetest confined poetral tasts. They have been been found to the proposition of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste and judgment displayed in the selection of the taste

ent condition of Mount Carmel, in Palestine, together with
particular account of the more interesting and remarkable
is particular account of the more interesting and remarkable
is considered in the little as occurring there. Besigned
of direct the attention of Sabotath School teachers and pupils
to the study of fishle Geography in general.
ARLERIS CHURST.—A Short narrative of Mary Harbridge,
in English Sabbath School scholar, giving an account of her
together with the beautiful via
the distribution of the study of the beautiful via
the distribution of the study of the study of the study of the study
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My Bartism.—This is a small book, from the "Baptized

The Gentleman's Glee Book.

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July 16.

HELP FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. T is a great hindrance to the usefulness of Sabbath Sch that the Scholars are not punctual in their attenda and various means have been tried to cure the evil—but believed that the most effectual would be one which sh ig the lessons.

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NO. 31

RE

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lustrates the powe

beneficial results sway, and realize Bartholomew S. in the year 1771 o Society in Scotl knowledge, was s erd, brother of Da al education; bu lege, the funds fi lutionary war, ar studies. For m school, and abo with a Baptist c Still the upbraid vere, and at tim tion. Yet so str as often he broke inevitable, But grace and mercy seemed ripe for drank of the into: tellect were well a religion, and Mr. that blessed work. his death he was ance and godlines a greater change seen one who unif seen one who unitor unfeigned humility especially in prayer, nnt indeed. His hu deep sense of the si own heart, and of th God. Upon inquiring specting his feeling specting his feeling my sins rise so his great, that I inquire sinner as I am ever time, at a church were expressing the have a great many d not a Christian, beca heart. Still I find s those very thoughts there; so I am enco now I am an old ma seems as if Satan the conflict became nearer I draw to the termined that if I we feet of my divine Le stance will show th fliction. In the win vailed amongst the

his recovery was do ed distinctly the ha afraid that He was from off the land would no more b ever, with a child-his Heavenly Fati should take away that the name heart. Early in David Brain ed God to show ness to the wrath possible I might b preaching of David ed of him how long darkness of mind. munion;" which !
"I am afraid," sai morials of a dyi cause it seems to m thing to come to the some difficulty in hi ans, xi: 20. After that trouble me, and dwelling sin." To the not at times preciou yes," says he, " but no happened to him, he interview I prayed

who was then but a

This man poss and retentive men reading and study of These were his most the house of God he devout, humble wor there he appeared to the engrafted word. of his life, however, igs but little, in co sickness some year with a slight paralys what he regarded a ges was a grief; yet l tian resignation. He cousness and merits of sin and salvation, and upon these in order to humiliating views who looking back upon humich of the time to which he might other with the psalmist it of him, His sin was of him, His sin was e ppeared to act, as o reat did his sins app as his own unworthines strong fears of death; "My trust is in the n Christ." He often refe book; Watts-

me he gave me his thankful that I cam

Those mourns and to the 51st psalm, 1s As spring opened at on, he became more at seemed fast hastening feetly conscious of it. pected soon to leave the was not extinguished of go out by slow degrees were, in the socket; with it. Among the last ally, was to request that sung at his funeral the 36 And let our joys

He spoke of death w to pray whilst reason and unable to speak for three